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Monday, January 23, 1978

Board of Trustees OK's Tuition Rise

by Larry Olmstead
Editor-in-Chief

Tuition increases for the fall 1978 semester were approved by the GW Board of Trustees Thursday as part of the University operating budget for the next fiscal year.

All full-time undergraduates will pay \$100 more to attend GW in the fall. Undergraduate tuition is currently \$1,400 per semester, except for the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences (SEAS), where tuition is \$1,450.

Students in graduate programs also face higher tuition charges. National Law Center students will pay \$1,800 in the fall, compared to the current \$1,550. For the Doctor of Juridical Science degree, students will pay \$3,700 for two semesters, rather than the current \$2,900.

Persons enrolled in the School of Medicine and Health Sciences, who as of last year paid the second highest medical school tuition in the country, will pay a little more next year.

First year medical students will be socked with a fee of \$11,800 for two semesters. Tuition for second year students will increase from \$9,000 to \$9,600; third year students from \$7,500 to \$8,100, and fourth year students from \$6,000 to \$6,500.

Part-time undergraduates, except those in SEAS, and graduate students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Education, the School of Public and International Affairs, most of the School of Government and Business

Administration (SGBA) and the Division of University students, will pay \$110 for each semester hour next fiscal year, up \$5.

SEAS students, who now pay \$107 per semester hour, also face a \$5 hike, to \$112.

The Board also approved a new payment plan for candidates in the degree programs for Doctor of Business Administration and Doctor of Public Administration.

Entering students in the program will be asked to pay a flat \$8,500 in 10 semi-annual installments. This will cover costs for the entire degree program, including special course and lab fees.

SGBA Dean Peter B. Vaill explained the concept by saying, "Our new degree program is an extremely flexible one with an incredible amount of student latitude." The fixed tuition will allow the students to draw on the University's reserves without having to worry about extra charges, he said.



Anita Not In Gay Mood

Singer Anita Bryant speaks at the Washington Hilton yesterday about her crusade against gay rights. See story, p. 5.

Man Hurt In Frat Skirmish

A GW student was injured early Friday morning when another student reportedly attacked him with mace and nun chaku (num-chucks) during a snowball fight between several GW fraternities.

The injured student, Thomas D. Fertitta, was taken to GW Hospital shortly afterwards where he was treated for lacerations of the head and released. Sources say the alleged assailant was detained by police for an unspecified period.

The incident occurred about 1 a.m. Friday on G Street between 21st and 22nd Streets. During the snowball fight the suspect allegedly sprayed Fertitta, a member of fraternity Tau Kappa Epsilon, with a can of mace and attacked him with a nun chaku, a martial arts weapon consisting of two sticks fastened together by a chain.

Search Initiated For New Law Dean

by Felix Winternitz
Hatchet Staff Writer

Although National Law Center Dean Robert Kramer isn't scheduled to retire for another 18 months the search for his successor has begun.

Kramer will reach 65, the University's mandatory retirement age,

during the fiscal year ending in June 1979.

Law school Professor Jerome Barron, chairman of the Dean Search Committee, stressed that "the committee has just gotten underway...we are only at the point of advertising for recommendations."

Professor James Chandler, also of the committee, added that "the business of selecting a candidate is a time consuming process...it was felt prudent that the faculty of the law school begin now."

Wallace Kirkpatrick, associate dean of the law school, has also said he is planning to resign, but gave no explanation or further comment. Kirkpatrick was appointed to his position by Kramer in 1963, two years after Kramer came to GW after resigning his duties as a law professor at Duke University and as an Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice.

The committee designated to search for a new dean is composed of seven law school faculty members: Professors Barron, Chandler, Harlod Green (deputy chairman), Ralph Nash, Donald Rothschild, Robert Park and Glen Weston. Kramer and Kirkpatrick are not involved in the search for either a new law dean or associate dean.

Asked what the committee was looking for in a new dean, Park said, "Under Dean Kramer we have enjoyed extraordinary expansion and growth of reputation in the legal community...we are looking for a dean with the same qualities, that is a dean who will face and command a major building program for the law center."

Other committees have been formed by students and alumni to assist the faculty in its search. representatives from the Student Bar Association Committee, which is in the process of being formed, were unavailable for comment.

Richard A. Ward, president of the GW Law Alumni Association and liaison for the Alumni Search

Robert Kramer
keeping options open

Committee, said, "We will cooperate to the fullest with the faculty in interviewing and recommending successors, while at the same time exerting no undue force."

Kramer has said his retirement depends on the exact phrasing of legislation now pending in Congress that might institute a change in the GW faculty code regarding mandatory retirement.

According to Harold F. Bright, provost and vice president for academic affairs, "the practice of the University now is to retire all administrative personnel at the end of the fiscal year they reach age 65." Bright agreed however, that it was a

(see DEAN, p. 15)

Inside

Polyphony's first week...p. 3

"Spotlight" closes...p. 13

Villanova downs Colonials...p. 16



Protesters demonstrate in front of the Labor Department during the height of campus unrest.

Protesters: Era Leaves Mark

by Anne Krueger
Associate Editor

"A lot of people thought the kids that went to school then wouldn't turn out well, but most of my friends have proven that's wrong... It gave us a strong sense of values. Most of us developed strong consciences."

—Trisha Horton, 1971 GW graduate, now executive director of the Fairfax County Human Rights Commission.

In 1970, President Nixon called them "bums." They were the students involved in campus protests against the Vietnam war, against racial injustice

and against an educational system which they saw as merely supporting the status quo, which they opposed.

GW, due to its location five blocks from the White House, was the scene of many protests. Whether they wanted to or not, GW students became involved during the height of the demonstration period in the late Sixties and early Seventies (see story, p. 6).

Many of these students are now within the establishment they fought against, although several have non-traditional jobs. They see the

(see PROTEST, p. 6)

Development Of Printing Traced By Library Exhibit

by Alice A. DeVoe
Hatchet Staff Writer

Henry B. Freeman wanted "something neat for students to look at while studying," so he set up the display which is currently at the University Library.

Freeman, exhibit director, arranged *Printing Impact on Man*, so that there are displays on each floor of the library. The exhibit traces the development of printing technology from early manual to modern electronic stages.

"Printing is a fun thing, from all different points of view—art, history and graphic communications," Freeman said.

The exhibit on the library's main floor features such things as two pages of the Gutenberg bible,

hand-colored Currier and Ives prints, replicas of hand-held molds used for casting type in the 15th century, many visual aids that show the growth of printing technology and various machines which students may "play" with.

The display on the fifth floor traces the publication steps of a magazine. "It's just informative for someone who might not know anything about it and it's also interesting," Freeman said.

The third floor exhibits a pictorial history of the printing press while the display on the second floor is not quite yet complete.

The most startling exhibit is located on the fourth floor. There is a map of the Mount McKinley region that until two or three months ago was the most sophisticated map available. It shows all the pertinent information about rivers and heights of mountains through the two-dimensional use of shading colors.

Next to it is another map of the same region in which you can actually see how high the mountains are and how the rivers run through the mountains in three dimensions.

The map was developed from a picture of the earth taken from a satellite using 3D printing techniques. This is the most advanced use of printing technology yet known.

It's an incredible sight and only two other prints of this map exist, according to Freeman.

All this printing technology ties into Freeman's work at the University's Program of Policy Studies in

Science and Technology, where he is a research assistant.

Through predominantly grant work, the program assesses technology—finding all the "plusses" and "minuses," the legal and economic aspects and the impact of technology on the community. Then the research is passed on to the government "to provide information for decision-making. The government depends on independent research so it can make an intelligent decision and alleviate a crisis situation," Freeman said.

"The country runs on two things, energy and information. We are deficient in energy and overabundant in information," Freeman said. "In 84 years, the output of the printing press has increased 2,057 times," he said.

Therefore, the impact of the modern printing technology has been great on modern day society considering that information used to travel as fast as transportation until the installation of the Atlantic Cable.

Later, "we could watch Vietnam on TV. There was no need for interpretation. This is another impact—people became informed and could form their own opinions," Freeman said.

His main project now is Technology Assessment of Computer Assisted Makeup and Imaging Systems (CAMIS). In short, this has to do with designing documents electronically and the problems that poses with copyright laws and royalties.

A manual printing press is one of the historical artifacts on display on the first floor of the University Library.

photo by Lori Yalton

Campus Wrap-Up

Special Olympics Planned

The Association for Students with Handicaps is planning a number of activities including a Special Olympics and a wheelchair basketball game this semester.

Tomorrow night at 7 p.m. the Association will hold an organizational meeting in Room 408 of the Marvin Center for a sign language course that will run through this semester. It will be followed by a general organizational meeting at 7:30 p.m.

The first annual GW segment of the Special Olympics, which will include running, dribbling and shooting, is scheduled for Friday, March 3. A wheelchair basketball game pitting campus faculty, administration and students against a professional wheelchair basketball team is planned for Saturday, April 1 at the Smith Center.

The group also plans an art show of works by disabled Washington area artists in the Marvin Center Gallery the first two weeks of March.

Impact Sponsors

Applications for Impact Sponsors can now be picked up in the Student Activities Office. Impact sponsors are the orientation leaders recruited by SAO to help incoming students adjust to University life.

Women's Conference

The sociology department and Women's Studies will co-sponsor a lecture on *What Happened in Houston, Texas? The Implication of*

the National Women's Conference, at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in Marvin Center Room 404.

Democratic Forum

The Democratic Forum will be assisting the Democratic National Committee at a conference at the Capital Hilton 8 a.m. Thursday. Call 659-7697 for further information.

Office Finds Jobs Despite Problems

Career Director Optimistic

by Barry T. Berlin
Hatchet Staff Writer

Despite problems caused by understaffing and a shortage of space, the director of the Career Services office feels that his department competently performs an essential University service.

"Considering the serious degree goals [here at GW]—it's not a rah-rah environment—we could do a whole lot more with more," said Gordon H. Gray, director of the

planning, counseling and resume development.

Career Services has six full-time employees. Gray says, though, that "we need more people—that's a tough student-to-staff ratio." He maintains that the department cannot help expanding, but another crucial problem is a lack of space.

"Yesterday we had 175 students in here," Gray said, "and it was crowded."

'People constantly don't know we're here...it's a never-ending battle.'

Student and Alumni Career Services Office, located at 2033 G St. in Woodhull House.

Gray's office operates on a budget of about \$78,000 annually. With this sum, the office offers daily listings of full- and part-time jobs, and hosts employers who visit GW yearly to recruit graduates. Career Services also provides assistance in career

Lack of feedback from graduates is another problem he experiences.

"One of the frustrations that I have is people asking me what happens to people when they graduate—I don't know—we don't have that much data or feedback."

The director also feels that Career Services suffers from a bad case of anonymity. "People constantly don't know we're here—it's a never ending battle, but I think we're winning."

The director feels that, in spite of these problems, Career Services has some important advantages. "I'm crazy about the location [in D.C.], the interaction is great," he said. "As far as part-time jobs are concerned, we've got to have one of the busiest campuses in the country. Our job market is better here than in most cities."

While Career Services falls under the Division of Student Affairs, Gray said, "we're very autonomous—we try and run our own show." He continued, "We're not profit oriented—we don't have to operate in the black."

Gray feels that the University has a very understanding attitude. "This office is not income-producing to a university that has to balance its books—financially speaking, we're more of a drain."

According to Gray, things have changed significantly in the employment picture over the past few years. Although in many areas jobs are scarce, Gray likes the determination of today's college students.

"A lot of people realize that the college students of the seventies have to work harder than those of the fifties and sixties—but they're willing to fight that fight, and I admire that."

Gray believes that the employment future looks best in health-related fields. Also promising are technical fields, such as engineering and computer science. Business is still in demand, especially with a strong statistics background.

He also finds that increasing numbers of students are having to compromise and settle for jobs that aren't exactly what they wanted. "The tragedy is that employers are overreacting to the abundance of college graduates—one-third of the



Gordon H. Gray
'do more with more'

jobs in 1975 that required a college degree didn't require one in 1965," he said.

Career Services enjoys good relations with the GW community, including many professors. "We get a lot of referrals from professors, and a lot of them seem to care genuinely about their students," Gray said.

Corrections

In the last issue it was incorrectly reported that Brad McMahon is vice chairperson of the Governing Board. Tom Quinn is actually vice chairperson.

In the security guards story in the same issue a quote in the caption was incorrectly attributed to Yvonne Knight. The quote actually came from Rosalyn Chapman.

LECTURE: "THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE NEW PANAMA CANAL TREATY"

by Dr. Nicolas A. Barietta, Minister of Planning and Economic Policy of the Republic of Panama. Thursday, January 26, 7:15pm at the Pan American Union Building, 17th St., N.W., and Constitution Avenue. A movie will complement the lecture. Sponsored by the Inter-American Society, a program of the Pan American Development Foundation. OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: 381-6851.

The St. Elizabeths Project

Question and Answer Session session for New Volunteers will be held on Thursday the 26th between 7-8pm in Rm. 401 of the Marvin Center. A Hospital Rep. will answer all questions and give a slide show.

No Increase In Part-Time Professors At GW

by Tom Ostrosky
Hatchet Staff Writer

Although a recent study has indicated a great increase in the number of part-time professors in colleges over the past four years, GW's part-time faculty remains stable, according to Harold F. Bright, GW provost and vice president for academic affairs.

In order to save money and adapt to short-term fluctuations in the student population, part-time faculty in four-year colleges and universities rose about 38 per cent between 1972 and 1977, according to the study by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP).

In 1972-73, nationally there was one part-time instructor for every four full-timers. By 1976-77, there was one for every three.

At GW, about 25 per cent of total student hours are taught by part-time professors, Bright said.

The report cited several reasons for the

increase in part-time faculty members:

Part-timers can be paid at a lower rate per course than full-timers. Bright estimated that the average part-time professor was paid about \$1,000 per course. At that rate a full-time course load of three courses would cost GW only \$6,000 per year. But the average salary of a full-time faculty member, according to the AAUP study, was \$17,930.

•Part-timers receive fewer fringe benefits (life and medical insurance, pension and unemployment insurance) than full-timers. At GW, Bright said, part-timers receive no fringe benefits beyond social security.

•Part-timers can be hired only when needed. Most part-timers at GW teach specialized graduate courses.

At GW the number of part-timers dropped dramatically over the last 20 years, Bright said, because "it was very high to begin with." Bright said that when he came to GW in 1958, the University was principally a commuter college, without dormitories. When GW

began to build dorms, it became a national university with student-residents, "and with residents, you need full-time professors," Bright said.

Bright didn't think it would be better to hire more part-timers to cut costs and tuition and added that "we couldn't get along without them [full-time professors]."

According to Bright, when GW decides to hire part-time professors the University's location can become a great advantage. Because of the location "we can often get a world authority" while "out in the boondocks, there's nobody," he added.

The AAUP study also cited a number of disadvantages in hiring part-timers. Part-timers are generally less qualified for their jobs compared to their full-time colleagues, it said. They are also not as available outside of the classroom for student advising, faculty committees, research or publication as are full-timers.

Of GW departments surveyed, the number

of part-timers varied greatly. However, department chairmen reported problems with part-timers being available after class.

Reuben E. Wood, chairman of the chemistry department, said that all of his professors are full-time faculty members while psychology department Chairman James N. Mosel said that his department had 10 part-timers, most of them in specialized or graduate courses, and 19 full-timers. He added that his department had "a little problem" with part-time instructors being unavailable for student counseling. "It's rare," Mosel said. "We watch very closely. We try to be careful," he added.

Thomas F. Courtless, chairman of the sociology department, said he had 10 full-time instructors, three part-timers on campus and seven part-timers off campus. About half of the part-time professors teach undergraduates.

Students Take Quick Liking To GW-Owned Record Shop

by Tod Newcombe
Hatchet Staff Writer

GW students have taken a quick liking to the school's new record shop, Polyphony. Located on the ground floor of the Marvin Center, the shop is apparently a student's dream-come-true in bargain basement prices for the records.

Those who waited in the long line for Monday's opening seemed particularly pleased with the low price stickers. Most \$7.98 records are selling for \$4.49, while \$6.98 albums sell for \$3.99.

"The albums are the cheapest anywhere. Their prices are 20 cents lower than prices in the department stores," said Bernie Wisawski, a GW student.

Attracted by the low prices, many students were willing to stretch their budgets in order to buy several albums at once. Rock albums were favored by most buyers, although many said they were interested in other categories of music, but found the selections limited.

Cary Melnyk was one of several students who found the non-rock record selection disappointing. "The prices are excellent, but they need more classical records, and the jazz selection is limited," Melnyk said.

Another student, who said he planned to return on another shopping trip found the store lacking in import albums.

Other record shoppers were more fortunate in finding particular albums suited to their taste. One student said he had been unsuccessful in finding a certain jazz album in other record stores in the city, but was able to get it at Polyphony. A woman who stood patiently in the opening day line to buy a Billy Joel album walked out of the crowded shop a while later, smiling, holding the last copy of the Joel disc she had waited for.

One thing the store didn't lack was the amount of publicity it received. During registration week huge letters were hung in the windows of the Marvin Center spelling out the word "Polyphony," mystifying many of the students who walked by. Yellow flyers were spread throughout the campus announcing to students the arrival of the new record store on campus.

Many customers, however, believed success for the store will come with or without publicity. Low prices were the main reason why shoppers said they would come first to Polyphony for a particular record, before looking elsewhere.

Patti L. North, chairperson of the Marvin Center Governing Board, the organization responsible for Polyphony, said relatively few problems were encountered in opening the University's first student-run

record store. So far, only a few people have attempted to leave the store without paying for an album, according to North.

North said the first week's business exceeded most expectations. "If we continue getting only 10 per cent of this week's business we will be doing well," she said. According to Polyphony's manager, Daniel H. Levine, record sales for the first week totaled about \$16,000.

A sum of \$28,000 was lent to Polyphony from an excess in the Marvin Center's budget last year. Of that amount, \$18,000 is to be repaid to the Center by June 30, the end of the fiscal year, according to board member Brad McMahon, although he said "the faster they get it, the better."

McMahon was confident about Polyphony's success, saying, "I'm sure the \$18,000 will be repaid long before June 30, as well as the additional \$10,000 that the Center was willing to take as a loss."

The board was cautious in making any future predictions on the store's operations. North said they are expecting some slower weeks ahead for Polyphony. "The only thing left now is to see that the people continue coming to the store," she said.

The store's main concept has been that no profit will be sought in order to ensure selling records at their present low prices.

Also contributing to this story was staff writer Caroline Ely.

Dorothy Hamill He Ain't

A Golden Retriever seems to be enjoying the recent cold weather as he slides across a frozen man-made pond in Washington.

Senate Plans For Homecoming

The GW Student Association (GWUSA) discussed issues ranging from getting a student placed in another Board of Trustees committee to Homecoming Weekend plans at its first meeting of the semester yesterday.

Joe LaMagna, GWUSA president, opened the meeting by saying a student could be placed on the financial committee of the Board of Trustees.

"However," he said, "this will be a hard, almost impossible task."

Currently there are students in non-voting positions on the Academic Affairs and Student Affairs Committees of the board.

LaMagna also said that he hopes for better relations this semester between GWUSA and all the separate University committees, which until now have given little information to GWUSA, he said.

The Senate also discussed homecoming, which is scheduled for the weekend of Feb. 2-4. The weekend will begin with a dinner dance

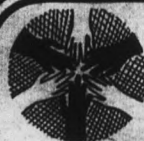
Friday night, followed the next day by a party and a basketball game against Villanova. A Homecoming King and Queen will be picked during halftime of the game.

Before the meeting adjourned each senate committee discussed

plans they have for the semester.

Thecla Fabian, head of the Student Affairs committee, is hoping for a Ticketron outlet on the GW campus.

—Warren Meislin



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Needing Other People*

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

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HATCHET general staff meeting tonight- 9:00

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See Campus Highlights
and Career Services

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However, if you enjoy eating hamburgers without thinking of risks, you might want to participate in a short term program testing drugs (in pill form) to fight malaria. The fact is that you take a greater risk with your life eating a hamburger than participating in one of our medical research projects. The present study requires 4 new healthy male participants (21-45 years of age) every Monday. You stay in our research facility at the Washington Hospital Center until Thursday morning and then return two more times for short check-ups (30-60 minutes). The pay is \$140.00. While you are here you can study or just relax. If you can organize a group of 4, we can also schedule the inhouse study from Friday to Monday morning. Call BIO-MED, Inc. Monday-friday 9am to 4pm at 882-0977 for scheduling

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Anita Bryant Comes To Washington

Anita Bryant, the Florida orange juice lady who grabbed headlines last year when she campaigned against a gay rights ordinance in Dade County, Fla., brought her fight for God, family and country to the Washington Hilton last night.

Protesting Bryant's visit were a number of gay groups who conducted a candle light march yesterday evening from Dupont Circle up to the Washington Hilton. Estimates of the crowd were as high as 1,500, many of whom were singing on the march up Connecticut Avenue.

Bryant called her fight to "save" homosexuals "a moral issue, not a civil rights issue. I believe that what they have been striving for is the same representation as a legitimate minority group. But they aren't born that way. Homosexuality is an acquired trait."

"Besides," she said, "if you gave legitimate minority status to homosexuals, then you would have to give it to prostitutes. And how about those who are into necrophilia and bestiality? Where do you draw the line?"

Singer Anita Bryant speaks at a press conference held yesterday at the Washington Hilton. Over 1,000 demonstrators held a candlelight march from Dupont circle to the Hilton to protest her stand on against gay

rights. Bryant received national attention last year when she spoke in favor of repealing a gay rights ordinance in Dade County, Fla.

photo by Martin L. Silverman

Value Of Upper Level Econ Debated

by Charles Barthold
News Editor

A Harvard University economics professor recently concluded that intermediate economics courses are dull and repetitive, a claim many economics professors at GW disagree with for varying reasons.

On the other hand, students interviewed who are majoring in economics or have taken a number of intermediate courses in the subject are divided on the issue.

David G. Hartman, assistant professor of economics at Harvard, conducted the study of Harvard economics majors and concluded that seniors in economics don't know much more than the first year students after their introductory courses. Hartman felt this was true in general for other universities.

But most GW economics professors interviewed felt that Hartman's

study doesn't apply to GW. Professor Charles T. Stewart believes that since Harvard was an "atypical" university because most professors were hired mainly to do research and not teach, the study didn't pertain to GW.

Professor James R. Barth said there is some repetition in the intermediate courses but that the "best way to learn material is to go over it more than once."

Students interviewed, however, had a number of differing opinions. Alan Kaplan, a public affairs major with a minor in economics, called Hartman's argument "completely fallacious" while Phil Young, a senior economics major, said he agreed with Hartman for the most part. "When I was a freshman and a sophomore economics was a lot more interesting," Young said.

Professor William F.E. Long has

been teaching introductory courses at GW for 13 years. While he believes Hartman is not entirely correct, he thinks the structure for introductory courses should be changed.

Long feels that GW introductory courses are forced to try to appeal to two types of students, those who are planning to major in economics, and those who only want a basic knowledge of economics. Thus, the course must cover a broad spectrum, touching only upon certain topics in order to please both types of students. When the economics major takes intermediate courses he will find a lot of things repeated "but with greater depth or perception."

Long believes the solution is to have two introductory courses, one for majors and the other for non-majors. Then, the economics

major would not repeat as much material as he would under the present system.

Hartman, while introducing his conclusion at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association in New York in December, claimed there was nothing wrong with the introductory courses in economics but that improvement was needed in the rest of the undergraduate program.

One senior who refused to be identified said he disagreed with Hartman only because GW's introductory classes are not as good as they could be. Thus the intermediate classes tend to be more interesting. He also noted that professors seem to be more interested in teaching upper level courses.

Greg Nelson, a senior majoring in economics, said most of the intermediate courses present "fresh material" and "you learn a lot more in those classes."

Professor David Pomeroy agreed that Hartman had a point. "I went to undergraduate school at George-

William F. E. Long
new course structure

town. When I graduated, I knew little more than when I got out of my first principles course. But what I did know, I knew cold."

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Professorship Established

Law Center Receives Grant

GW's National Law Center has received a \$757,000 gift earmarked for the establishment of a professorship and graduate study program in jurisprudence and comparative law.

The grant comes from the estate of Charles S. Lobingier, a former GW law professor and special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General. Lobingier, who died in 1956, provided the money for the establishment of the "Lobingier Chair of Jurisprudence and Comparative Law."

Professor L.S. Merrifield of the law school is scheduled to assume the professorship provided by the grant, starting in the 1978 fall semester. Merrifield, who is taking a sabbatical this term, is the senior member of the law school's faculty,

having taught here since 1947. Merrifield specializes in comparative study of the legal systems of Eastern Europe and Australia.

The Lobingier grant will function as an investment to be used as a perpetual endowment. The original grant will remain intact and further funding will be made available by the University through accrued interest.

Lobingier, who taught civil and comparative law for 13 years at GW, spent most of his life working and teaching in the field of law. In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Lobingier to a judgeship in the Court of the First Instance of the Philippine Islands. He later went on to help found the Comparative Law School of China in 1911, where he

became a professor of Roman law.

Lobingier became a judge for the U.S. Court of China in 1914, the first judge to serve the full 10-year term. During that time, he also organized the Far East American Bar Association and served as its first president from 1914 to 1922.

In 1926, Lobingier began teaching at the National Law Center, where he remained until 1939. He subsequently served as an administrator for the Securities and Exchange Commission, a legal advisor for the U.S. Military Government in Korea, a reporter to the International Congress of Comparative Law and a delegate to several of the various international legal Congresses.

—John Cushlanis

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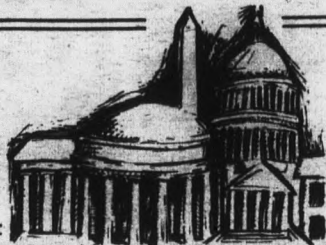
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Protesters: Then And Now

PROTEST, from p. 1

protest era as an exciting, yet frightening, time. Many have modified their ideals, but still work toward improving society.

One student active in the demonstrations, Trisha Horton, was named one of Virginia's Outstanding Women of the Year for 1977; another, a former member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), now lives in the mountains outside D.C. making wood carvings, and a *Hatchet* reporter who report-

ed for the *Washington Post* on the GW protests is now a full-time *Post* reporter.

Persons interviewed who attended GW during the protests believe the era left a great impression on them. "I don't know anybody whose personality wasn't shaped by that time," Horton said. The period left a "pretty permanent mark on history," she added.

"How could you walk by the White House every day and not do something about it?" she asked. But

she said that by the time of the 1970 May Day protest, she was becoming discouraged. "I was pretty sick of protesting," she said.

The protests had an impact on both the nation, through speeding up the end of the Vietnam War, and on the protesters themselves, Horton said. "The young adults who were coming out of school were not going to conform."

By 1971, the heat of the protest movement had subsided. Students began to get discouraged. "You get

older, you get disillusioned. You begin to see through some of the things you believed in," Horton said.

Although Horton said "my motivations have not changed," she said she is more moderate now. Through her work at the human rights commission, she feels she is able to monitor discrimination within the system. "I can accomplish a lot more now than getting my head beaten in."

Nick Greer still has not joined the society he demonstrated against while at GW. While a student, he was a leader of GW's SDS chapter, and led the takeover of Maury Hall, home of the then-controversial Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies. Although he had graduated by 1970, he came back to the University to participate in the GW May Day demonstrations.

Now 30, he lives in a 200-year-old cabin with his wife on the side of a mountain in Virginia near Washington, restoring antique furniture and making miniature replicas of antiques. He told the *Washington Star* that he and his wife knew they wanted a different life than most young couples.

After he graduated from GW, Greer and his wife wanted to experience the life of migrant workers, so they spent three years working in the fields of California.

Greer said in the article that he had realized he wanted to make



woodworking a career, but had been discouraged by his family. "So, like a good son I abandoned the idea and went to college and majored in psychology."

He decided to try out his dream after he left California. He first worked as a carpenter in the Virginia community, and then went into woodworking. He works 14 hours a day seven days a week, and his work was displayed in the 18th annual Tobacco Barn Antique Show.

He's now talking about starting a family and doesn't think the area's isolation will be a problem. "There is always plenty to do and the school bus comes along the road at the foot of the mountain," he said.

For students working at the *Hatchet*, the protests were an exciting time. Marvin Ickow, who was a photographer and production manager of the paper, described the mood on the paper then. "There was an incredible spirit on the *Hatchet*. It was such an alive feeling," he said. "It's not a good thing to glorify demonstrations, but . . . we had a ball. It was a newspaper's dream."

Ickow, who graduated from GW in 1969, was working in the University's alumni relations office and shooting pictures for the paper during the May Day protest. He remembers the May 4 protest as the day "I took one of the best photos I had ever taken."

But the times were also frightening, Ickow said. While taking pictures of one of the demonstrations on the Ellipse, he saw helicopters land on the grounds carrying troops. "I was scared out of my mind . . . I was really frightened," he remembered. "In

(see PROTEST, p. 8)

35,000 demonstrators converged on Washington for a largely peaceful march. A month later, GW students joined thousands of others in a protest at the Ellipse.

The *Cherry Tree* yearbook wrote about the November march: "Marching nowhere in particular, with no more reasonable a purpose than a wild idea about Utopia, GW reluctantly opened its doors to this irrepressible idealism. Why were we here? Because it's not easy to be a part of the Mainstream, for whatever reason."

GW students marched again in February 1970 to protest the decision against the Chicago Seven in the famous conspiracy trial. They moved toward the Watergate apartments, the home of Attorney General John Mitchell, but were violently pushed back to the campus by Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) police. About 150 students were arrested.

But the biggest and most violent protest on the GW campus was the May Day, 1970. A call from Bracis University went out for a student

(see HISTORY, p. 7)

Today marks the premiere of a new *Hatchet* section gwDC. This section, which will be published Mondays, will include news and feature stories pertaining not only to the University itself, but also to the surrounding community.

Topics for future gwDC articles include a guide to coping with local municipal governments, a comparison of local record shops (including GW's recently opened Polyphony) and a review of sex at GW.

photo by Martin L. Silverman

B.D. Colen

Marvin Ickow

GW: Formerly A Hotbed Of Unrest

by Anne Krueger
Associate Editor

Tear gas filled the Marvin Center. Rioters in the streets around GW turned over a truck and set a car on fire. The first five floors of Thurston Hall had to be evacuated because tear gas was in the building.

GW students today might find scenes like this difficult to believe, but in the late sixties and early seventies, GW students were active participants in the many protests that took place in Washington.

The real action didn't begin in the area until fall 1967. Before then, the main concern was still with homecoming and fraternities. One *Hatchet* writer even defended President Johnson's actions involving the Vietnam war in a November 1966 column. Four years later, few students would have written anything defending Nixon's actions in Vietnam.

The changing campus mood was reflected when the GW Students for Mobilization, an anti-war group, was given tentative University recognition in September 1967.

The first major protest involving GW students was the march to the Pentagon in October 1967. About 200 GW students were among the more than 60,000 demonstrators who with flowers faced the rifles of military police. At least three GW students were arrested, but little violence occurred.

A *Hatchet* survey late in 1967 of 842 students showed 85 per cent disapproving of the United States Vietnam policy. At the same time, GW President Lloyd H. Elliott approved a student group's resolution saying that students whose protests interfered with University activities would be expelled.

Although feelings against the draft were strong at GW (the *Hatchet* headlined its spring 1968 final exam schedule "Pass Your Exams—Remember, General Hershey [Selective Service Director] Loves You), the campus was for the most part calm until the 1968 presidential election.

The day before the election, an anti-war demonstration was held in Lafayette Park across from the White House. It was followed by a rally at GW. Both had relatively small attendance, and the only violence was a fistfight between a speaker and a member of the audience at the GW rally.

But on Election Day, Nov. 5, the scene was less peaceful. GW students were among about 1,000 persons who participated in an illegal march ending at Lafayette Park. D.C. police forcibly removed many demonstrators from the park, and arrested 80 persons. Many GW student protesters returned to cam-

pus and congregated on G Street in front of Monroe Hall.

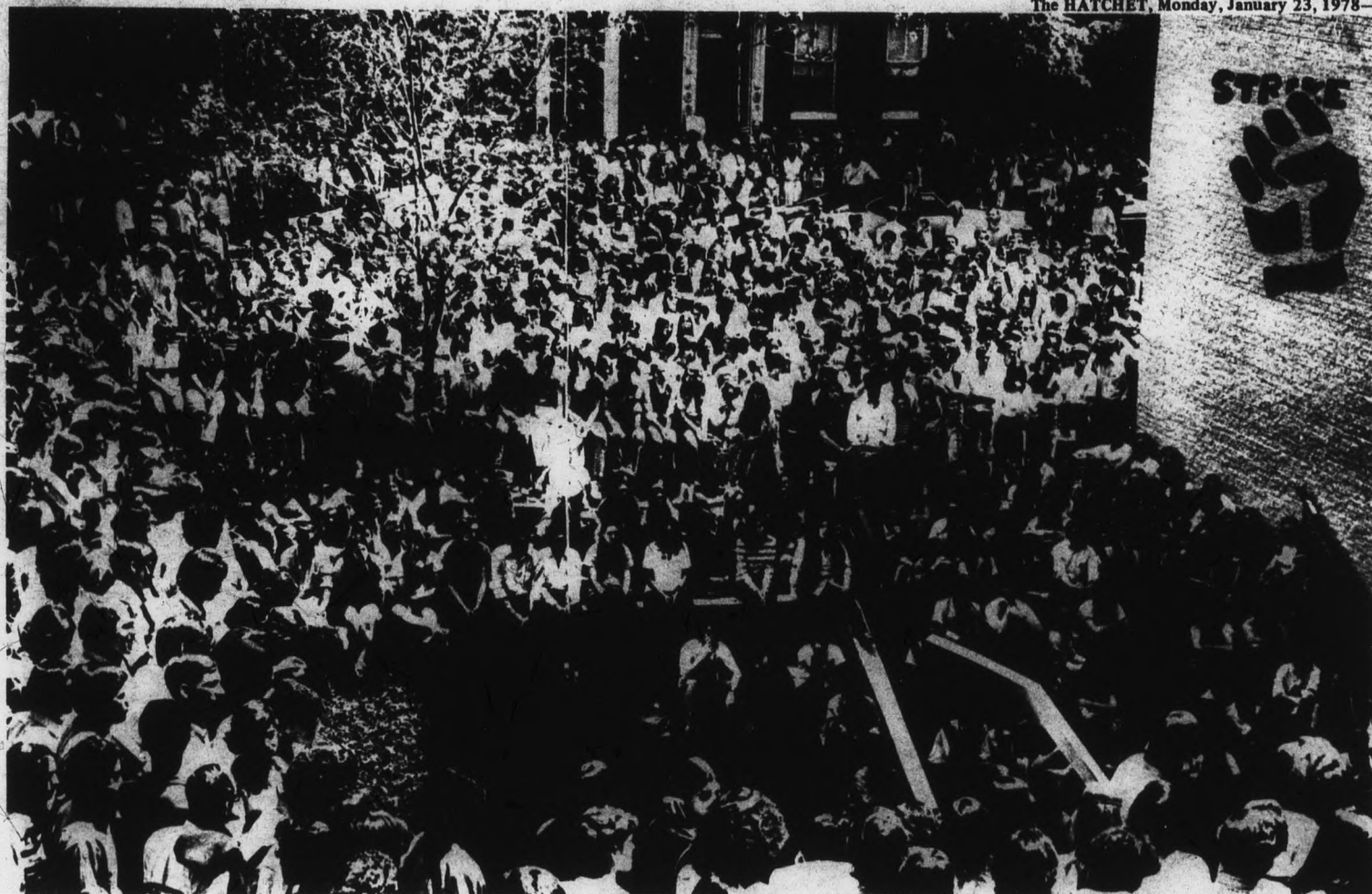
About 600 students in the street urged those still in classes to join them. Police announced that persons who did not clear the street would be arrested, but the announcement was met only with cheers from students. More than 20 students were arrested, although they were later released after posting a \$10 bond.

Two days later, students held a "sit-in" in the Rice Hall lobby. Elliott spoke to the group after it demanded an end to the presence of police on campus.

Classes were called off Dec. 13 for a "day of dialogue" to hold discussions between GW students and faculty. Topics included improvement of curriculum, the needs of black students at GW and the role of the University in the city and the nation.

On April 23, 1969, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) members took over Maury Hall, then site of the University's Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies. They charged that the institute was involved in government research, and demanded that it be abolished. After causing thousands of dollars worth of damage, the group left the building.

The next protest occurred Oct. 15—the October Moratorium. Over



In this photo from the 1971 Cherry Tree, students gather outside the Marvin Center during the 1970 May Day demonstrations. The strike logo was added in the picture.

GW Campus Experienced Riots And Strikes

HISTORY, from p. 6
strike around the country. At least 100 campuses planned strikes, including GW.

The May 4, 1970 *Washington Post* reported that students from GW, American University and Catholic University, along with representatives from seven area high

schools and some community members, had met the night before to make plans for a strike in the city. "Representatives of GW's strike committee claimed the school would be shut down after a noon rally at its University Center today," the story said.

The representatives were right.

'There was an immense amount of ...panic.'

schools and some community members, had met the night before to make plans for a strike in the city. "Representatives of GW's strike committee claimed the school would be shut down after a noon rally at its University Center today," the story said.

The representatives were right.

Striking students cut class attendance to about 30 per cent May 4. History Prof. Charles Herber had his class disrupted by striking students accompanied by television cameras and reporters, who demanded that he cancel class.

Herber said he told the strikers that he felt it was important that he

dismissed class.

"My feeling was a simple one. I wanted it to be an educational experience for the strikers," Herber said. The whole process was "exhilarating, a once in a lifetime action...I've never been that excited in the process of teaching," he said.

Meanwhile, about 700 students gathered at the just-opened University Center (now the Marvin Center) and re-dedicated it the Kent State Memorial Center in honor for the four students killed at Kent State University in Ohio.

GW President Lloyd H. Elliott closed down the University for the rest of the semester with the "hope that reason, judgment and restraint will guide each one of us in this troubled time."

The protests that day were for the

most part peaceful, with demands such as those of strike leader Scott Dareff to "boycott classes, assemble in the halls, and engage in meaningful dialogue for the rest of the day." However, on May 11, almost 1,000 strikers, the majority of them non-GW students, used the GW campus as the site of riots, with over 125 arrests.

Not all those arrested were involved in the demonstrations. Ron Hendrickson, who now works in the Department of Agriculture, remembers how his roommate was arrested that night. The roommate, a member of the crew, was coming back from practice on the Potomac River when he was arrested. Hendrickson said he was in his room when he received a call from his roommate saying he was in jail, and Hendrickson had to pay \$100 bond to have him released.

Hendrickson well remembers the night of the riot at GW. "It was one of the most intense nights of my life," he said. Cars, park benches and trash cans were turned over by demonstrators to set up a barricade against the police. "Clouds of tear gas came descending...There was an immense amount of chaos. There was panic," he said.

The University had planned to keep the University Center open all weekend for the demonstrators, but William P. Smith, vice president for student affairs, closed it after it filled with tear gas. "Tear gas was pretty much an old hat thing by then," he said, but based on the information he had then, "it seemed like the best thing to do."

Thousands of dollars of damage was done to the Center by demonstrators who bashed in tiles and

burned carpets, a "senseless violence," he said.

But after that demonstration, the energy of the anti-war movement seemed gone. Other protests occurred, including one a year later on the anniversary of May Day, but May 1970 was the last major uprising.

In the year after May Day, protests seemed to lack the fury of the earlier demonstrations. The first counter-demonstrations by the "silent majority" were held in response to the student protests.

One of the calmest anti-war protests in years was held April 24, 1971 in Washington. As the *Hatchet* wrote then, "...Saturday's rally was

'Tear gas was pretty much an old hat thing...'

characterized by a grim sense of realism, almost resignation. One marcher after another voiced the opinion that after all these years, one more demonstration wasn't going to end the war, but what else could you do to show that you didn't agree with Nixon?"

Elwood Smith, director of alumni relations, remembers that one parent called him after her child had been arrested in one of the protests. "She said, 'I specifically forbade them to go and the University let them.' I don't know what we were supposed to do short of keeping them in cages. Emotions were very high at that time," he said.



Ron Hendrickson



William Smith



Students, police clash on G Street in one of many campus confrontations.

Not All Students Protested

PROTESTS, from p. 6

the context of the times, it was like the whole world was coming apart. Troops landing in Washington!" he said.

The era left a marked impression on Ickow. He said he thought then, "Somehow I'm never going to be the same again." But then again, I was an 18-year-old freshman and more impressionable than I am now."

The times changed his generation, Ickow said. "We find . . . that we don't fit in the society at large. A feeling of alienation." Many like Ickow, who became a free-lance photographer after he left work at GW, search for non-traditional jobs. "We don't deny the benefits of money, but we don't search for it," he said.

Washington Post reporter B.D. Colen got his start on the paper through writing about the protests while still at GW. He became a stringer for the Post in 1967, and joined the full-time staff in 1970.

"It was a lot of fun...It was an exciting time to be going to school," Colen said. "There was more going on than bitching about the food in Thurston."

For many students, Colen said, protesting was seen as just another extracurricular activity. "There were a lot of demonstrations because it was the thing to do. There was no football team then," he said. "If one set of extracurricular activities wasn't replaced with another, people had to be involved with something."

"I would describe GW radicals as dilettante radicals," he said. "I don't think it's any coincidence that a lot of the action dropped off after the draft stopped."

Although he said he didn't know what effect the period had on himself, Colen said he thought it affected many of his classmates. "It's something they'll tell their kids about."

Not all GW students supported the goals of the protests. Ed Grebow was president of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) then—now he's an assistant vice-president of the New York Morgan Guaranty Trust Company in New York City.

When elections were held for student government in February 1970, Grebow ran for president and was defeated by a candidate supporting the abolition of student government, which Grebow wanted to retain. When protesters wanted to close down the school, Grebow and other members of YAF met with Harold F. Bright, provost and vice-president for academic affairs, to ask that the University remain open.

"It was not a happy time for me...I was not a popular person on campus among a lot of people," Grebow said. Persons with views similar to his were "very much a minority," and he had several threats against his life, he said.

Grebow has also changed his views since he left GW. He tried running for public office in a New Jersey town, but was defeated. He said that while many persons became more conservative once they leave college, he became more liberal, although he still described himself as a conservative. "I lost my idealism," he said.

Studies seem to be important at universities today, but while he was at GW, education was a secondary interest to many students who were involved in the politics of the time, Grebow said. "It was not a good reflection of the real world."

But Grebow said he had forgotten most of his experiences at GW. "It seems like ages ago to me...it's something I don't normally think of."

Off the Wall

Who says Faculty Senate meetings are all dull? At the Dec. 9 meeting, one professor introduced the following resolution:

"That we commend the over-age and balding handball players who, at risk of life and limb, provide on the lower level of the Smith Center living proof every day that life *doesn't* have to end at 40.

The motion lost because no one would second it.

The setup of the fourth floor of the Marvin Center is somewhat complicated, a fact brought home when someone stopped by the Hatchet offices the other day. "Can you tell me where the elevators are? I've been looking for a half hour." No report whether the person ever found the elevators.

Seen on a trash chute in Key Hall: "Files: GW Government."

Bright Controversy: A Failure To Communicate

ITEM: Professor Harold F. Bright, GW's provost and vice president for academic affairs, announced early last November that research was the University's top priority and teaching was secondary.

It seemed so simple. It appeared GW's number two man had made a really dumb remark.

A column would be easy. I could write that research should not be GW's top priority. More emphasis should be placed on the quality of teaching. And even if Bright believed what he said, it was stupid for him to have spoken that way in public. A remark like that might upset current students and the alumni who have the money the University needs to function.

I was going to write that the jolly old fellow known as Bright Harold when he taught me statistics nearly six years ago, was no longer living up to his nickname. It seemed like an open

the top priority at GW" have different meanings. And since Bright is alleged to have said both, things got a bit confused.

When I pressed Bright to tell me what he meant by "research comes first," he said that research was a pre-requisite to good teaching. "There are few people who are good teachers and are not interested in their field and doing research in it, Bright said. "Besides, when you are looking for a new instructor or assistant professor you usually don't know about his teaching. So all you have to look at is his research."

Aside from appearing to contradict himself, Bright was also vague. He didn't tell Bigelow, but he had a special broad definition to the term research. He said that he did not just mean the traditional "Bench-work" research. His definition also included that important primary interest in the subject matter.

For an example of non-bench-work research, Bright explained what Professor (now Professor Emeritus) Howard Merriman used to do. "After spring classes had ended, he'd read everything recent, almost everything that had been published that school year, on his subject area, so he could completely revise his notes. That," said Bright, "is research. I don't want faculty members to be primarily interested in bridge, chess or gardening. I want them to be interested in their subject." Just like Howard Merriman.

But Bright shouldn't have waited for my questions to clarify what he had meant by research. As the University's second highest academic officer, he had an obligation to come forward and make himself clear.

Bright's published remarks, now tempered with his explanations, seem a bit more understandable. He was at fault when he didn't tell the Hatchet reporter how he defined research. "I should have defined it," he told me. And the reporter was caught short when she didn't ask him.

What that leaves us with is two possible lines of thought. If you believe that Bright actually meant that research is a pre-requisite and not a priority, then all of his other statements make sense.

He told me that University professors have three functions of the highest priority: teaching, research and public service. The order is arbitrary. They are of equal priority.

He added that "You must have an interest in your subject before you can be a good teacher." That makes sense. Unless you know your subject matter, how can you teach anything to anyone? The answer is you can't. Bright said "teaching and

research go together in a University environment."

But if you take the other line of thought — that Bright did answer yes when Melanie Bigelow asked him if research was GW's top priority — you've got two more choices. One is that Bright didn't realize what he was saying in what seems to have been a conversation where parties seemed unsure of what the other meant. Or maybe Bright actually believes in the unpopular view that research should be, or is, the University's top priority.

What really happened in that interview and precisely what was said there will never be known. No tape recorder was running. The worst that can be said for Harold Bright is he was vague.

copyright Ron Ostroff, 1978

Ron Ostroff

and shut case.

It was far from it. The misinterpretations began with a front page story in the Hatchet Nov. 7, 1977. The headline said "Research Top Priority, Bright Says." But the story's first paragraph disagreed with the headline.

Melanie Bigelow's story began "Research should be one of the highest priorities of professors at a university, according to Harold Bright..." According to Hatchet editor-in-chief Larry Olmstead, the first paragraph originally said "Research should be the highest priority of professors at a University..." Olmstead told me that the change was inadvertently made by one editor, and later corrected by another. The correction, however, never made it into the paper.

But then there still is the controversy over exactly what Bright said. Bright told me that "I can't swear to it, but I'm almost sure I didn't use the word priority" when interviewed for the story. "What I said was 'research comes first.'"

Bigelow's version of what happened is slightly different. She told me that when Bright said "research comes first," she asked him whether research is the top priority at GW. "He told me, 'Yes, as far as I'm concerned it is,'" she said. Bigelow added that throughout her conversation with Bright, he gave her the impression that he believed what he said: research was GW's top priority.

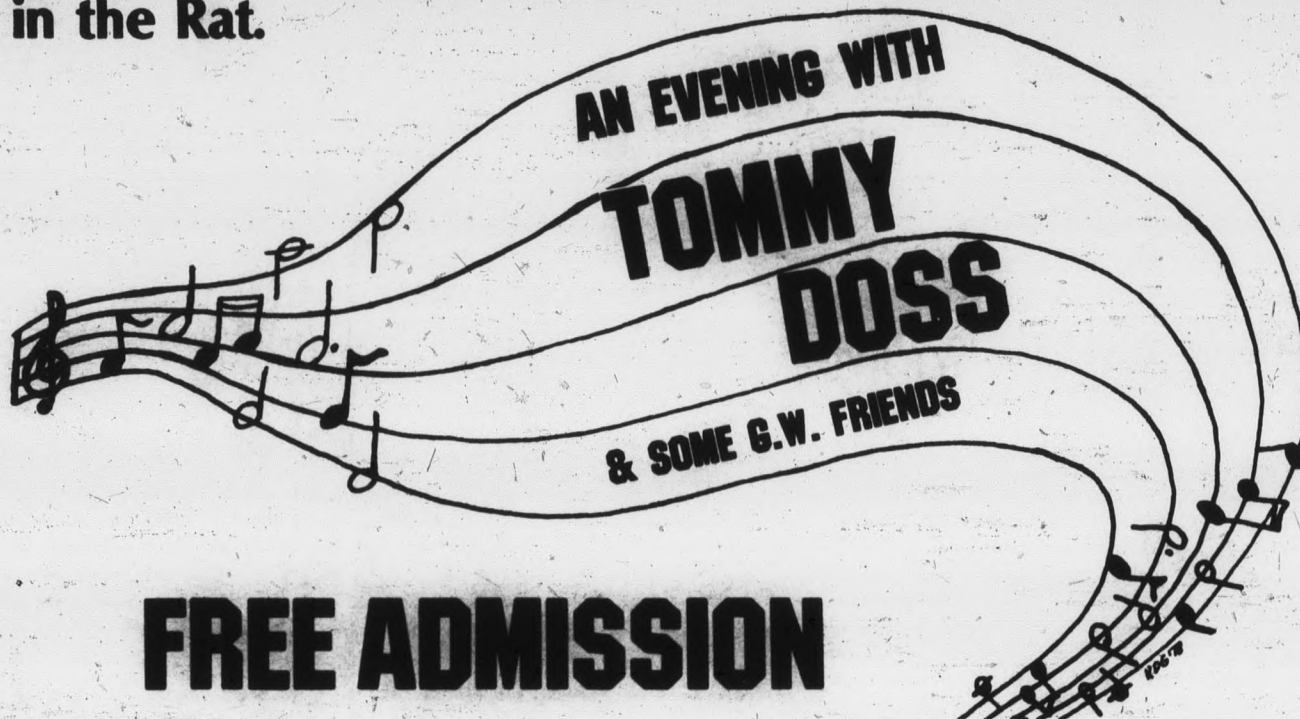
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Queen Has Good 'News' On Latest Release

by Gene Paschel

Listening to Queen's latest release, *News of the World*, one must wonder where the group dug up all its diversity in such a short time.

While a few selections are just sophisticated versions of the band's familiar repertoire, this album also includes (are you ready for this?) one punk rock tune, a reggae cut and one number that can only be classified as blues.

Side one of the album consists mostly of selections that are old hat to Queen. However, there is more emphasis on melody than in some earlier works which tended to emphasize noise.

"We Will Rock You," the opening cut, while lacking real

creativity of melody, serves as a very dramatic lead-in to "We Are the Champions." Moreover, the album's commercial hit, "Champions" probably typifies the group's new, smoother and more dramatic use of musical effects.

The transitions from the verses to the chorus are spectacular if you are a fan of the group's powerful style. Perhaps the biggest letdown, however, is the song's abrupt ending which just leaves the listener waiting for the last chorus.

The album moves on to a pointless imitation of punk rock, "Sheer Heart Attack." After taking a few tongue-in-cheek shots at some old Beatles' lyrics, the song degenerates into a simple repetition of a

single note for three minutes. After the brilliantly original melody of "Champions," "Sheer Heart Attack" is an incredible letdown.

Another unusual quality of the

on the album. A dramatic and technically correct cut, one wonders why Queen does not experiment in this area more often.

Experimentation could probably

constructive purpose is to make the other songs on the side look good.

"Sleepin' on the Sidewalk" is not spectacular. However, it is played with a light touch that seems particularly surprising coming from a hard rock band such as Queen.

The group settles back down with "It's Late," a typical Queen song performed well enough that its lackluster melody can be overlooked. This song flows smoothly into the album's conclusion, "My Melancholy Blues," another unusual Queen song. Sounding like an old Marlene Dietrich hit, it allows the group to display their collective vocal talents.

The overall impact of the album is positive. While it is possible that all Queen's innovative work is for purely commercial reasons, their new style does show that they are trying to do something different with their music. It will be interesting to see whether some of these innovations will be carried on in later recordings.

Records

album is that the best song is buried, popping up as the fifth song on the first side. While the group seems to be outside their corner of the musical world with "Spread Your Wings," there's no denying it has the strongest appeal of any song

be the theme of *News of the World's* second side.

The first cut, "Get Down and Make Love," is an example of an experiment that fails. It can safely be dismissed as meaningless noise hyped with synthesizers. Its most

Block Is Intoxicating On Third Try

by Jeff Levey
Arts Editor

Rory Block's first album on Chrysalis Records, *Intoxication*, lives up to its name as well as the nature of its originator. Block is full of energy and her music taps this

energy well, creating a funky beat with flourishes of rhythm and blues that tire and invigorate the listener at the same time.

Block's vocal prowess is surely her greatest asset. Appearing at the Cellar Door last month, Block put

this asset on display as she belted out song after song and perfectly complemented her jazz-rock backup band. While her lyrics are nothing new, she brings them to life effectively showing that the blues and soul singing influences of Aretha Franklin and Diana Ross are deep within her.

Intoxication proves she can do more than put out fine vocals. Playing guitar and acoustic piano as well as dubbing in the backup vocal, Block shows the potential to be more than just a warmup singer, her duties at the Cellar Door.

Her talent for arranging is also evident. While many of her lyrics sound the same, Block has managed to put out competent rhythm and blues cuts such as "Help Me Baby" and "Hard Working Woman." Combining a Spanish beat with a voice that dances in and out of the chorus, Block has created a sellable album with just these two songs.

While Block's third album proves she has potential, it also proves she has a long way to go if she wants to stay in the lyric writing business. Her songs are well arranged and carefully instrumented, but the lyrics appear to be thrown together in unoriginal verses that change little from song to song.

This is unfortunate because

Block's voice is one of her better instruments. Yet, it has little to work with. Possibly she would be better off singing other people's songs for a while.

Block has been involved with music all her life. When she was 10 years old she jammed in Greenwich Village and listened to others do the same.

Block has a habit of being around good influences. On *Intoxication* she joins forces with Little Feat's Bill Payne on piano, Sam Clayton on Congas and Ritchie Hayward on Drums. Whether on vinyl or in concert, the group sounds experienced and technically refined.

Events

Quetzal (A Deja Vu), a unique theater experience based on travels through Central America will be presented at 8 p.m. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday in Marvin Theater. *Quetzal* was conceived and directed by Jack Guidone and is sponsored by The Footlights. General admission is \$2.50 with tickets for students priced at \$1.50. For further information and reservations call 676-6178.

Berlioz And Davis Are Good Combo

by Malcolm J. Gander

Hector Berlioz was perhaps the most important French composer of the Romantic movement in the early Nineteenth Century, a time characterized by political unrest in Europe and new ideas in science, art and religion.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra opened its program Friday night at the Kennedy Center with Berlioz' *King Lear Overture*, Opus 4, a piece which reflects the poetic inspiration he found in Shakespeare's writings which were influential in the Romantic period.

Known for his innovative compositions with an accent on the dramatic, Berlioz begins the piece with a sinister introduction by the string basses and cellos which is delicately answered by the violins.

The oboe then takes the melody, gradually giving way to an allegro interlude characterized by frenzied runs by the strings. The orchestra was tight and attentive throughout, displaying the typically dynamic quality of Berlioz' work.

Solo Violinist Joseph Silverstein demonstrated his virtuosity in Max Bruch's *Scottish Fantasy*, an orchestral tour de force and also the symphony's longest endeavor of the evening.

The harp beautifully complimented Silverstein with arpeggio-like phrasing in the first movement. The flute accompanied the soloist during a portion of the second movement, as the orchestra continuously made the transitions which make this piece so fascinating.

The third and final movement thunders with a repeat of a march motif that was first introduced in the opening movement. Silverstein was virtually flawless as he completed long, elegant runs which bring the piece to a resounding close.

Despite the snow and freezing temperatures, a near capacity crowd was on hand and expressed their delight by calling Silverstein back to the stage twice to acknowledge the applause.

After a brief intermission, the orchestra performed an exciting Dvorak composition, *Symphonic Variations*, Opus 78. Here, 27 variations are created from one short theme plus a witty and energetic finale.

At one point, conductor Colin Davis leads the 105 piece orchestra through a graceful sequence in Waltz time, where the horns and tympani keep the ¾ time moving smoothly.

Edward Elgar's *Cockaigne Overture*, Opus 40, concluded the concert. The overture is a succession of scenes in which the composer imagines two lovers strolling through the streets of town. The full and rich sound achieved by the orchestra aptly represented the profound emotions of two lovers.

Friday's was the second of three concerts to be given by the Boston Symphony at the Kennedy Center.

Rory Block's third album, and first on Chrysalis Records, is *Intoxication*. Block appeared at the Cellar Door last month.

Lenny Bruce They're Not

by Ron Ostroff

Lenny Bruce and Mort Sahl were the type of stand-up comedians that not only made you laugh, they made you think.

Sandy Baron, who played Bruce in the Broadway production of *Lenny*, tries to make you think too, but when he is stacked up against Bruce or Sahl, he fails to measure up.

On his latest album *How I found God, Zen, Yoga, est, Arica, Sufi Scientology, TM... and my life STILL SUCKS*, he presents a light look at enlightenment. Although the disc is uneven and a bit slow in places, it does have a number of well-thought-out zingers.

Describing how a man might fantasize what it's like for a woman to give birth, he says "Take your bottom lip and try to stretch it over your head." At one point he notes that when one talks of a bull impregnating a cow, one says the bull serviced the cow, "just like the phone company has been servicing you for 50 years."

Coming from the newly turned ground of Bruce and Sahl, and on a somewhat similar track, is Lily Tomlin. But where Baron is sometimes coarse and always laughing at his own jokes, Tomlin is refined and totally in command of her material and her audience.

Nightly revue, Tomlin shows what a collection of bits and pieces from her magnificent *Appearing Nightly* revue, Tomlin shows why Lenny Bruce could have been had he polished his material a bit and been born female.

Says Tomlin: "I worry that the persons who thought up Muzak may be thinking up something else...The

other day I bought a waste basket and carried it home in a paper bag. When I got home, I put the paper bag in the waste basket...Does your mind feel more and more like Teflon, nothing sticks to it?"

In addition, there are the numerous Tomlin characters, such as Mrs. Judith Beasley, who pleads with us to stop squandering our unnatural resources or else we'll have a genuine synthetic crisis."

Steve Martin and *Let's Get Small* is a far cry from the incredible voices of Lily Tomlin. Where Baron and Tomlin are creative, Martin is just silly. Half the time, it appears to be accidental. Everything seems incidental, and he spends too much time saying what he is going to do, rather than just doing it.

Still, amid all the really dumb lines are a few gems. "I wouldn't smoke marijuana in California now. You can get a ticket for that." Later he explains that even though you're not supposed to, he gave his cat a bath. "I enjoyed it. The fur stuck to my tongue, but..."

At the bottom of this heap of vinyl comedy are two independently pressed albums, by Barry and Louis Polisar, *I Eat Kids and Other Songs for Rebellious Children*; and My Brother Thinks He's a Banana, and *Other Provocative Songs for Children*. These ballads are mostly weird nonsense rhymes sung over and over again until almost every song sounds the same.

With titles like "My Brother Threw Up on My Stuffed Toy Bunny" and "One Day My Best Friend Barbara Turned Into a Frog," most of the songs are not for anyone over the age of 10. And even kids may not be able to take an entire side in one sitting.

Fate Is Kind To 'Timbuktu'

by Brian-Seth Hurst

The enchantment surrounding the ancient African city of Timbuktu has been effectively brought to the stage by author-producer Luther Davis and director-choreographer-costume designer Geoffrey Holder in the unique musical *Timbuktu*.

The new musical is based on *Kismet*, a production originally written by Davis and produced on Broadway in 1955. It was Davis' idea to move the brilliant story of the Arabian nights from Baghdad to Fourteenth Century Mali and the captivating Timbuktu, at the time one of the wealthiest commercial cities in Africa as well as a Muslim capital.

The transition from Baghdad to Timbuktu has been a smooth one. Most of the original *Kismet* songs composed by Robert Wright and George Forrest and based on themes of Alexander Barodin have remained. Several new songs based on African folk music have also been added to the original. But the addition is not entirely obvious as they slip right into the score.

The story line remains the same, only the names of characters and places have been changed to fit the new setting. It is primarily the story of a beggar-poet, Hadji, who through chicanery, soothsaying, luck and "kismet" (which means fate), manages to raise himself to the

top of the ranks in Timbuktu.

The second element of the plot involves his young daughter who falls in love with the Mansa (Prince) of Mali while disguised as a commoner. Eventually, thanks to Hadji's guile and, of course, kismet, she marries him.

The show is a convention of great talent. Ira Hawkins stepped into the role of Hadji several days before the Washington opening, replacing William Marshall, and he does an admirable job. Gilbert Price as the Mansa brings opera experience to the stage and fits the princely role well. His version of "Stranger in Paradise" is powerful but gentle.

Melba Boore as Hadji's daughter, Marsinah, plays a cute kid of 15 somewhat reminiscent of her *Purlie* days. Her musical ability, however, is inconsistent with her character, for she exploits her mature voice to the fullest in numbers such as "Baubles, Bangles and Beads" and "Stranger in Paradise". The sheer range and variety of styles Moore uses leaves the audience with their jaws drooping.

George Bell receives the comedy honors in the role of the Wazir

Ira Hawkins is Hadji and Eartha Kitt plays Sahleen-La-Lume in Timbuktu, appearing through Feb. 5 at the Kennedy Center's Opera House.

Holder begins a show it is never finished, but instead is a process of constant change and improvement as he proved when director of *The Wiz*.

The show is full of African dance interludes which prove interesting. The most beautiful interlude is the

ballet of the Birds of Paradise executed beautifully and erotically by Miguel Godreau and Eleanor McCoy.

Sets by Tony Shaiges, effectively using geometry and scrim, combined with the lighting designs by Ian Calderon, add to the bewitching musical.

Timbuktu is not the ordinary musical. It cannot be compared to *Annie* or *A Chorus Line* for it possesses a uniqueness all its own, possibly due to Geoffrey Holder. It is a must for any fan of musical theater as it is an historical departure from the norm.

The wonder, beauty and exotica that once characterized the ancient city of Timbuktu can now be found at the Kennedy Center's Opera House thru Feb. 5.

Theater

(Mayor) of Timbuktu. His timing and delivery are both excellent.

However, the audience's favorite and perhaps the most professional of the cast is Eartha Kitt who plays the Wazir's wife Sahleen-La-Lume. Kitt proves she still has it, appearing confident and erotic. Her provocative "In the Beginning Women" is a highlight of the show.

But the success of *Timbuktu* lies in the hands of Geoffrey "The Wiz" Holder. Rumor has it that once

Many may remember Holder for his award winning Un-Cola commercial as the South American plantation owner, but that is only one aspect of a complex man. Holder, infatuated with color, has splashed the stage with an array of magical sparkle and beauty with costumes which cannot be described, but only seen.

His fascinating choreography at times borders on the obscene and once again cannot be described.

photos by Martin L. Silverman
Geoffrey Holder, award winning director and designer of *The Wiz*, is the director, choreographer and costume designer of *Timbuktu*

'Private Lives' Revealed At Asta Theatre

by Felix Winternitz
Asst. Arts Editor

When Noel Coward authored *Private Lives* in 1930, he probably had himself in mind for the part of Elyot Chase, one of the two principal characters in the irreverent comedy. For the part is supplied with an abundance of flippant remarks and convivial insults which would come naturally to an actor with Coward's comic ability.

Coward did in fact play the suave and witty Chase to Gertrude Lawrence's Amanda Prynne in the original London production, which he also directed. Judging from the reviews at the time, Coward had succeeded in writing himself a comically satisfying part, not only for himself, but for the audience as well.

Stuart Lerch, who portrays Elyot in the Asta Theatre's presentation of *Private Lives*, is as comically satisfying as Coward would have Chase be. In the almost 40 minutes worth of caustic exchange between Elyot and Amanda (Karen Bayly), one begins to realize how much their interaction can make or break the serious and not-so-serious intentions of the show. The development of the other characters remains obscure, and properly so, for in effect they are throwaway humor.

The points of humor and criticism

come across, due partly to the acting abilities of the cast, but mostly thanks to Coward. Having taken the chance of losing his audience with wearisome one-liners continually being hurled between the love scenes (Amanda—"Heaven preserve me from nice women!" Sybil—"Your own reputation ought to do that."), Coward manages to snatch victory from the yawns of defeat with a script containing an almost psychological view of "love, marriage and how little they have to do with each other."

Private Lives, continuing at the Asta through March 12, is certainly not the subtle humor one somehow expects from an "older generation" playwright, but neither does it contain much of the bawdy material found in *Maude* and other similar Norman Lear vehicles.

There exists in *Private Lives* a depth that goes beyond the crude humor of the last decade. There are sexual implications far more complex and hidden than the obvious connotations of a bedroom farce, and Coward expected the audience to appreciate those implications.

The subtle attacks on the traditional roles of men and women in society, what a woman should and should not be, what a man can do (which "of course" a woman

shouldn't), all make *Private Lives* more of a serious criticism than one might gather at a first glance.

The bickering between Amanda and Elyot, the bloody brawls halted only by the triggerword sollochs, and the deadly silent ceasefires that follow (enlightened only by the facial

expressions of the fuming participants), all help make the Asta production an enriching and hilarious experience.

While certain liberties in the stage directions have occurred, Lerch and Bayly make the adlibbing seem natural, and they are.

The comedy in Coward's *Private Lives* is reason enough to tramp to the Asta on Capitol Hill, but failing that, the education gained from the psychological aspects of the play gives an excellent rationalization for the expenses incurred.

The cast of Noel Coward's *Private Lives*, playing at the Asta Theatre, includes Patricia Turney (Sybil), Stuart Lerch (Elyot), Ruth Moss (Louise), Marc Adams (Victor) and Karen Bayly (Amanda Prynne).

'Comedians' Get No Laughs

by Mark Dawidziak

"Comedy is a serious business"—how many times that tired overworked cliché has found its way into analyses of humor. Playwright Trevor Griffiths does more than overwork it; he runs it into the ground in his moving, insightful, but flawed drama, *Comedians*, currently playing at Arena Stage's Kreeger Theater.

Is comedy no laughing matter? Well, work with a comedian or ask him about his trade and you're liable to find stereotypes exploded. In short, there are, as in all professions, many types, and Griffiths fails to fully comprehend this wide spectrum of comedy. The narrow portrayal of the comic's world in *Comedians* seriously mars an effective play containing some superb performances.

The play deals with six aspiring comedians in Manchester who are taking classes from Eddie Waters, an old comic master. After three months of coaching they have each worked up acts which they will perform in a blue-collar club that night. Waters tells them they will be judged by another old comedian,

now an agent, Bert Challenor.

Eddie makes no secret of the fact that he and Bert sharply disagree on the function of comedy and he may not like them if their acts have some kind of message. Sure enough, Challenor tells them not to "be deep. Keep it simple. I'm looking for someone who sees what people want and knows how to give it to them."

Under this pressure, many of them change their act to "safer" material and the two principal offenders end up with contracts from Bert. In the end, Eddie resolves to go on teaching his classes, his faith in the power and use of comedy intact.

Comedians traps the world of comedy into an essentially humorless world which, of course, is no more true than any other profession. Griffiths is asking his audience why they laugh and what they laugh at. What is the function of humor? He has a singular answer to this and, according to Griffith, only through Eddie Waters philosophy can it be truly served.

Griffiths has set up two distinct lines between Bert and Eddie. If you're not with Eddie you're against him. He portrays those who are with

Bert as lesser men and dismisses them as shallow people. In dealing with a complex question he fails to accept the simple fact that there's room for more than one type of comedian.

To add to this, the six comics who audition are below second-rate. The term comedians can hardly apply. They are simply not funny, and they don't remind you of any comedians in real life.

If we had a room full of future George Carlins and Lenny Brunes, real talent, the question we were dealing with would have much more impact in dramatic form. Then we would really care what these men did with their talent.

What Griffiths does succeed in doing is making us question what we laugh at and why. He has his characters throw out an ethnic or off-color joke, then turns around and asks why we are laughing.

Eddie Waters has some excellent philosophy to offer about comedy. Its ability to release tension, destroy prejudice, get people to think—it can do all this. But, a comedian does not have to do this in order to serve a purpose. Griffith would have us think so.

Andrew Davis is one of six fledgling funnymen in Trevor Griffith's *Comedians*, appearing through Feb. 26 at Arena Stage's Kreeger Theatre.

'Spotlight' Out At National

by Mark Dawidziak

As a theatrical entity, *Spotlight* is no more—killed swiftly and efficiently by the unanimous assent of the Washington critical corps. After their thorough and often harsh dissection, the backers of this "musical" decided not to let it complete its premiere run at the National Theatre.

I didn't go the the Wednesday night premiere of *Spotlight*, but was, instead, treated to a somewhat more fascinating performance...the finale; the last of *Spotlight's* six shows. Or, what was left of it after the critics massacred it Thursday.

Don't get me wrong. If ever a show deserved to be mercifully removed it was this mammoth turkey. And, our brave Washington critics rose to the occasion with such words as "dreary," "banal," "catastrophe," "cliche," and "ugly." Bad? It went beyond these adjectives, all the way to offensive, unprofessional, embarrassing, sad and pathetic. Quite frankly, the critics did it a favor by closing it, since the show had inherent flaws which road-tour grooming could never have remedied.

Bad music, inane script, horrible

casting: one wonders how the people behind this play could ever have Broadway ambitions with such an obvious failure on their hands. The most glaring fault is the star, Gene Barry, principally known for his successful television series, *Bat Masterson*, *Burke's Law*, and *The Name of the Game*.

Cast as an aging song-and-dance man, Barry has none of the talent, bounce or character of a Gene Kelly or George M. Cohan. With his ridiculously awkward moves, Barry seemed almost a parody of the type of song-and-dance man he was playing. He was sad to watch among the professional dancers who made his robotic shuffle and fraudulent tapping look all the more ludicrous.

Under such a handicap, *Spotlight* could never establish credibility. Barry was supposed to be the dancing master—at any second he should have been able to grab a hat and cane and show those kids around him how it's really done. But, we knew he couldn't. His dancing was inadequate while his acting, the one thing he is truly competent at, suffered from an awful script.

Yet, at the end of this wake-like

performance, Barry signaled for silence from an audience which didn't even fill half the National. Stepping forward, the tight-lipped, stern-faced actor told them they had just seen the final performance of *Spotlight*. He explained how it literally took years to put the show together and after seven weeks rehearsals, the company had become a sort of family to him. Barry said Irving Berlin summed it up best, by saying "There's no business like show business...and no people like show people. But, I wonder if the critics are really part of show business."

After asking if everyone enjoyed the show, which brought an extra-hearty round of applause, Barry ventured that just maybe they would like to write those critics and tell them "what they did" to *Spotlight*.

What "they did" was give the show such bad notices that it will not be given the chance to improve on the road. Mr. Barry made an excellent point and it's too bad it came in the defense of an awful show. Acknowledged, a show on the road, or on Broadway for that matter, must be subjected to the ignorant criticism of unqualified



Gene Barry, star of *Spotlight* which recently met its demise at the National Theatre, made a caustic farewell to his critics last week.

"experts." Certainly, the Washington critics are no exception.

One critic (no names, please) went so far as to say that *Spotlight* had "no redeeming qualities," a statement which is as ignorant as it is ludicrous.

However, nothing can change the fact that *Spotlight* was not Broadway material. More than anyone I wish that critics would have either

tried what they're writing about or studied it. Ideally, it would be the theater-goers themselves who keep a show running, but ticket prices and limited critical access to the media make this impossible. Like it or not, Gene Barry has hit on a sad condition—a critic is trusted whether he's knowledgeable or not merely because of the paper or station he represents.

Ford's Is Not Just Another Song And Dance

by Felix Winternitz
Asst. Arts Editor

Max Morath, star and collective composer of *The Ragtime Years*, which closed at Ford's Theatre Jan. 15, has the mixed blessing of being ranked with Shakespeare, Euripides, O'Neill and other great playwrights whose works have been presented at Ford's over the last decade.

Not that Morath has attained this somewhat enviable stature by his own works, for while he is talented, he is also overshadowed by the masterpieces that have graced the Ford's Theatre stage since its re-opening in 1968.

Morath's only claim to history is that *The Ragtime Years* is the last production to be presented by Ford's before the theater celebrates

its 10th Anniversary Sunday, Jan. 29.

So Max Morath and his ragtime beat were in the right place at the right time, assailing the audience with humorous insights and musical memorabilia ranging from the Gay Nineties (says Morath, "Maybe they ought to think about changing that to the Happy Nineties—it could be misleading.") to the Roaring Twenties.

Along with the fads of the era and Morath's musical talent, the show features a multi-media review of the Ragtime impresarios—George M. Cohan, Irving Berlin, Bert Williams and, of course, Scott Joplin—literally a smorgasbord of Ragtime greats. This combination was adequately adapted and humorously narrated by Morath into a workable sequence

of presentations that have members of the audience tapping their toes to the rhythm, even when they all make dignified and concerted efforts not to.

Morath's jubilantly successful celebration of Ragtime, which avoids the ancient pitfall of smothering the audience in nostalgia, is overshadowed, however, by Ford's celebration of their past decade of programs.

Re-opened as a national historic site in 1968 by the U.S. Park Service, the theater had been deserted for almost a century following the assassination in it of Abraham Lincoln. Since 1968, Ford's has presented a range of productions comparable to any major playhouse and better than most.

These include *Godspell*, which had an 18-month record-breaking run; Billy Dee Williams in *I Have A Dream*, recounting the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; *Your Arms Too Short To Box With God*, premiering at Ford's in 1976 and now in a second year on Broadway; *A Moon For The Misbegotten* and *Eleanor*, among others.

Ford's has presented the talents of James Whitmore in *Give 'Em Hell Harry!* and *Will Rogers USA*; Hal Holbrook as *Mark Twain*; Linda Hopkins in *Me And Bessie*; Rosalind Russell, Tammy Grimes and more recently, Vincent Price in *Diversions And Delights* along with Jules Feiffer's *Hold Me!*

The 10th Anniversary celebration, which will be taped by NBC-TV for a prime-time special, will include

the performances of Whitmore, Williams, Price, Delores Hall and John Houseman among others, all recounting their dramatic moments at Ford's.

The celebration, preceded by a White House reception hosted by President Carter, will initiate a fund raising drive being chaired by Mrs. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., wife of House Speaker "Tip" O'Neill.

Ten years ago, the curtain went up in Washington's first major theater to develop programming for a predominantly black, inner city audience, a theater trying not to be just a reminder of a tragedy. Now Ford's Theatre is celebrating a decade of comedy, music, dance and drama, and looking forward to many decades more.

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EVELYN WOOD READING DYNAMICS

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The Serve book exchange broke records in volume of sales this semester, but Serve, the public service group that sponsored the sale, will have to use almost a third of its profits to cover costs from theft, according to group officials.

According to Serve head Fred Mayer, the exchange grossed \$4,686, from which the group receives a 10 per cent commission for its treasury. At last week's sale, \$150 worth of books were stolen, and the group will have to pay the students who donated books from its profit.

"It's incredible that they steal books from us," Woody Friedman, Serve treasurer, said. "From the bookstore, I can understand, but

"We provide a service that the University does not make an attempt to provide—the University sells about three types of used books, otherwise they force you to buy them new. It's a slap in the face to the volunteers who give up their time."

"If you see Serve raising funds, except for the book exchange," Mayer said, "it's always directly for

The book exchange funds, which go into the group treasury, are used to cover administrative costs as well as the costs of the service programs.

"It's a real pain in the neck to work the book exchange," Mayer said. "This is my fourth, and I'm sick of running them. I get a lot more satisfaction from Mar-Salle and tutoring...but we couldn't call ourselves a community service organization if we ignore the GW community."

—Charlotte Garvey and Maryann Haggerty

photo by Michael Latil

"People would rather watch an event rather than listen to it," was the argument John Saler used to convince the Governing Board to purchase video equipment which eventually led to the formation of the Program Board's new video committee.

The committee, which was formally approved by the Program Board last week, will sponsor a videotaped talk show called "GW Spectrum" which will feature a number of nationally recognized personalities. The committee is awaiting final approval from GW Vice President for Student Affairs William P. Smith.

Formerly part of the board's film and video committee, Saler and the rest of the video crew decided to become autonomous when the Governing Board purchased the new equipment.

From there the Program Board allotted the committee \$1,000, according to Saler, chairperson of the committee, which it uses to buy tapes and other necessary equipment. The camera and playback machine, worth about \$3,000, are Marvin Center property.

"Our biggest problem is the amount of money we have to work with," said Alexander Baldwin, the committee's video director, who plans to run for Program Board chairperson later this semester. "We're happy with the money we have now, but we'll need more in the future to purchase a lot of necessary equipment," he added. "It's up to us to prove ourselves and I think we've done an excellent job."

Among the personalities to be interviewed on *GW Spectrum* are Ed Bradley, CBS White House correspondent; Mike Wallace of *60 Minutes*, and Leon Jaworski, former

DEAN, from p. 1

real possibility that the legislation in Congress could force GW to change its retirement policies.

Kramer added that because of the complicated nature of the legislation, he was keeping his options open. "The House and Senate have two different bills in consideration, one of those bills raising the retirement age to 70, the other quite possibly not affecting University officials and faculty at all," he said.

100

photo by Barry Grossman

John Saler, left, and John Campbell taping a recent basketball game at the Smith Center with the newly acquired video equipment.

Watergate prosecutor, and currently House ethics committee counsel investigating the alleged Korean influence-buying scheme.

Saler also plans to tape an interview with Harold Manteus, National Organizer of the American National Socialist White People's Party, titled, "Is Nazism Ramping In America?"

Besides hosting *GW Spectrum*, the video committee has been

featuring Colonial basketball re-plays in the Rathskeller the night after each game.

"Next year we want to try and involve more students," Baldwin said. "Instead of just a few people rubbing elbows with personalities we want to get more people involved and give more people good experience. This year has basically been entirely experimental."

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Editorials

Tolerance Needed

It's quite perplexing to listen to Anita Bryant speak about the need for more religion in today's society while in the same breath condemning members of the gay community.

Religion, to most people, infers a certain amount, if not a great deal, of tolerance: the ability to have sympathy or indulgence for beliefs or practices differing from one's own. Yet at the same time she speaks about how intolerable the gay community is, both because their beliefs differ from her own and because they differ from what she believes the norm of the human race should be.

Unfortunately, today's society radiates with such intolerance, not only for this cause in particular, but for any sector of mankind which deviates from our own norm or in which we may find some imperfection.

For example our society is, consciously or not, intolerant toward our old and handicapped. These groups represent a large portion of our society, yet, since they differ from what we call the norm, they are shunned or pushed aside as if they did not really exist.

Unfortunately, if we really think about it, Anita Bryant's attitude is typical of today's society. Without knowing it, in contradicting herself she brings across a good point—there is a need for more religion in today's society, in particular when it comes to tolerating people and their lifestyles when they differ from and our own.

Students Hurt Students

For years GW students have complained that there is little or nothing they can do about situations which affect them at the University. And that is about all they have done—complained. But finally we are beginning to see the results of students who have decided that it was time to do something about it.

It was encouraging to note that the Serve book exchange last week grossed over \$4,500, breaking previous records and proving that student groups can really be successful in lowering prices of items which are overpriced. The success of Polyphony, the student-run record store, was also pleasing because students joined together to provide a service which GW has long needed.

It was discouraging, however, to see that over one-third of Serve's profits were eaten up by students taking advantage of the situation and taking books without paying. Little do these students realize how much they are hurting not only students but themselves. In the future, people might think twice about setting up an organization such as the Serve book exchange or Polyphony.

Although Serve and Polyphony are only small steps, they are at least steps which can be built on in the coming years. It is those few students who take advantage of the situation that are going to ruin it for the rest of us.

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Paul Dempsey

Of Meteorological Cliches

The weather as a universal topic of forced conversation has of course by now become a cliché. Some people engage in this sort of discussion without much enthusiasm; their "nice day," and "it's a bit chilly" sound as if they were simply going through the motions. Others, however, having prepared themselves by reading *The Farmer's Almanac* and the newspaper forecasts and listening to radio and television reports, attack the subject with gusto.

Another meteorological cliché is the conspiracy approach to weather criticism. This is especially popular among those with a slightly paranoid bent to their personalities, although virtually everyone has been known to engage in it when their picnic has been ruined by a downpour. Among those obsessed with the subject, the weather is very deliberately out to get them by spoiling their most carefully laid plans with the wrong weather on the wrong day. Those of us with any sense know this is ridiculous.

When I was in elementary school every snowfall was greeted with the repeatedly voiced hope that classes would be cancelled. We would get out of bed, look out the window, and express our concern about the awful state of affairs outside, knowing full well that if school was called off we would, within 15 minutes, be out playing in the snow.

The way we found out if we would be staying home was to listen to one of the two or three radio stations which dutifully reported which schools were staying open and which were closing. What was ultimately frustrating about this process was waiting for

"Parochial schools in Staten Island" as the DJ read down the list and hearing about nothing but New Jersey: "Hoboken school system in Jersey," "Bergen County school system in Jersey." It seemed to us that New Jersey was being awfully selfish in hogging all the snow; the bitterness grew as we sat in class and thought of the masses of school children happily traipsing through the snow throughout the Garden State. In retrospect I can see how foolish we were. Education is a noble thing and certainly should have taken priority over our desire for immature pleasures.

Operators at the University switchboard office report that last Tuesday, after a fairly average snowfall, their most frequently asked question was an expectant "Are classes cancelled?"

The weather, I think, is as close as we come to the tangible presence of a deity. It is omnipresent and omnipotent; we resign ourselves to the fact that the weather is the weather and there is very little we can do about changing it or escaping from it. We usually refer to the weather with the impersonal pronoun "it" ("It's going to rain" or "It snowed last week") as if there was a vague but definite presence actually causing what was going on in the atmosphere.

There is a group of people who know all about the weather. This group is known as "They." This group has all the information, is a recognized authority, and is quoted frequently: "They say it's supposed to hail and then rain. The aforementioned paranoid individuals know that it is 'They' who are behind the weather conspiracy." (see WEATHER, p. 17)

Letters To The Editor

Mideast Reply

In response to Jeff Jacoby's observations on the latest Middle East developments, a few remarks:

Indeed, Sadat went to Jerusalem for one simple reason: Egypt's economy is in a shambles and he needs peace. However, Premier Begin extended his invitation to Sadat for the same reason. Economically, Israel cannot maintain her present level of military capability indefinitely. American aid to Israel now amounts to nearly \$2 billion annually, and Begin has requested \$2.3 billion for 1979. This aid constitutes 16 per cent of Israel's national budget, an enormous amount. In addition, Israel depends on the vast amounts of money provided by the American and European Jewish communities.

Inflation in Israel is running about 35 per cent a year; the interest rate on bank loans ranges between 25 and 35 per cent. The tax rates are among the world's highest. In 1976, Israel's balance of trade deficit amounted to more than \$3 billion.

In 30 years of seeking a solution to the Middle East conflict, the Arabs have come up with one trip to Israel. This is a lot to crow about. Without any guarantee of obtaining a concession of an equivalent value from the Israelis, the Arabs have used up their most valuable bargaining tool by recognizing Israel's existence, admitting its right to live peacefully in the Middle East and to have diplomatic and economic relations with its Arab neighbours.

What has Israel offered in exchange? To give back parts of the Sinai, but only on condition that Israeli settlements remain behind and be protected by Israeli forces. This is both impractical and unrealistic.

Under international law, those settlements are illegal. The terms of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, to which Israel is a signatory, say "an occupying Power shall not deport or transfer part of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies." The settle-

ments are illegal and should be evacuated.

To give up the Sinai would not be that much for Israel, if in exchange Israel's freedom of navigation through the Strait of Tiran was guaranteed. After all, it is only a desert.

For the West Bank and Gaza strip, the Israelis are proposing a limited self-rule, with the security of the area remaining in Israeli hands. This is no big concession. It would only enable Israel to keep its Palestinian population under its thumb and to ignore the problems of the Palestinians living outside Israel.

Nothing will happen in the Middle East until Israel makes the only concession it does not want to make. It must recognize the existence of the Palestinian people whose fate is at the heart of the Middle East problem and who are entitled to self-determination.

Zionists like Begin for years invoked the right of self-determination of the Jewish people in their struggles for a national state in Palestine. They stopped at nothing, including terrorism, to attain their goal. So why should they now do everything that is in their power to keep the Palestinians from obtaining statehood? Their attitude is plainly foolish. The Palestinian problem exists and Israel won't solve it by ignoring it.

Camille Grosdidier

Anita Defending Human Rights

Yesterday Anita Bryant came to town. I confess, I find the response to her visit genuinely puzzling.

A flyer describing the events of that day, entitled "Proclamation 78" contains a letter from one Reverend Larry Uhrig who talks about Christian ideals and "God's liberating love" and so forth. I'm a religious person and am perfectly willing to allow each person his own beliefs, but I really don't understand how the reverend manages to get past the Biblical admonition against

homosexuality (It's Leviticus 18:22).

But so much for religion. What has me stumped is the reverse side of "Proclamation 78," which declares that the purpose of the anti-Anita Bryant rally is to "affirm human rights for all people."

As I understood the situation down in Dade County last fall, Anita Bryant was fighting for the right of employers not to be forced to hire or rent to someone they considered objectionable. The homosexuals, on the other hand, insisted that, indeed, this right be eradicated. So who was fighting for human rights—and who wasn't?

This country has accepted legislation forbidding discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color, sex, and national origin. But saying you will not rent to a man because he is Catholic—or black or French—is surely not the same as saying you will not rent to him because he is a homosexual. There yet exists such a thing as freedom of choice in this country—and if I refuse to hire a worker because he is filthy or tall or has pimples or is a homosexual, that is my inherent right. It is, no less, my business. Filthy people or acne-pitted youngsters or homosexuals may protest my decision by boycotting my product or attempting to convince others to refuse to deal with me. But they may not pluck my human right from me. That is tyranny.

Anita Bryant has said that she does not hate homosexuals, she prays for them. This may or may not be the case. But she surely does not infringe upon their human rights. Were she to insist that homosexuals be imprisoned solely on the grounds that they are homosexuals, I would oppose her unflinchingly. Were she to insist that homosexual bars or clubs or churches be banned—for no reason other than that they cater to homosexuals—I would take my stand against her. But she has not done that. Anita Bryant insists merely that no one be coerced into associating with homosexuals against his will.

Jeff Jacoby

Carter's First Year Promises Fall Flat

President Carter has told Congress and the nation that "militarily, politically, economically and in spirit, the state of our Union is sound." However, current political polls, high unemployment and inflation rates, and Carter's own admission that his primary objective is to revive the economy contradict this statement.

Carter's first State of the Union address, and particularly his demand for a "new spirit" of partnership, sound like a tired echo of campaign speeches made over a year ago. His "new spirit" might have been available in January 1977, but a year of fence-sitting has damaged his credibility and popularity.

His human rights campaign, characterized by a short-lived flash of integrity and sincerity, was as one-sided as it was empty. Carter managed to show concern for Russian dissidents while almost completely ignoring the Wilmington 10. Furthermore, his drastically altered amnesty plans showed little respect for draft resisters' rights.

When Jimmy Carter was elected, he faced a skeptical nation of people whose votes reflected a rejection of the Republican guard. He promised new faces in the Cabinet, but then delivered Cyrus Vance, Harold Brown, W. Michael Blumenthal and Zbigniew Brzezinski. He denounced Watergate-type scandals, but in my opinion, Hamilton Jordan and Jody Powell covered up the Bert Lance case. In short, Carter—seriously damaged his chances to convince us

that we had made the right decision.

Vice President Mondale became as invisible as his predecessors, and the steady flow of errors on Carter's trip abroad were reminiscent of Gerald Ford's fumbles.

Most disappointing is his failure to fulfill his promise to institute programs of involvement for the American people. We are as isolated as ever and Carter is quickly losing

the great opportunity to redeem American politics.

Jimmy Carter faces a country that has learned to be unsure of its leaders' capabilities and suspicious of their motives. Our experiences of the past 10 years have helped justify this view more than reassure us. If the President wants a "new spirit" of partnership, the responsibility must be shared, not shifted. It's time for Carter to convince us that the buck stops at the White House.

Randy B. Hecht

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Weather Reports Are All Wet

WEATHER, from p. 16

Rock salt melts ice. Around campus it is interesting to watch the people who spread the salt. Some put it in shovels and aggressively fling it along sidewalks, while others sprinkle it about at a leisurely pace, as if they were feeding pigeons. In New York the rock salt the city uses is so strong that it not only eats through the ice but also the

pavement. That is why, come spring, the streets have so many potholes that they resemble a missile testing ground.

A friend of mine worked for a while for a newspaper called *The Pocono Record*. One day they forgot to get the next day's weather forecast from the National Weather Service so they made it up. No one noticed.

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ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

1/23: Israeli Folkdancing, 8 pm, Marvin Center ballroom. Donations accepted. Sponsored by Hillel.

1/23: Auditions for dancers for *Dance Programs*, 7-9 pm, Bldg. K. Dancers of all levels and experience needed. Sponsored by GWU Dance Programs.

1/24: International Folkdancing, Marvin Center ballroom. Advanced teaching, 7:30 pm; beginning/intermediate, 8:30 pm; requests, 9:45 pm. Free with student ID, \$1.25 general. Sponsored by GW Folkdancers.

1/24: LISNER AT NOON CONCERT SERIES: Paul Taylor dancers perform excerpts from their repertoire, 12:15 pm, Lisner Auditorium. Admission is free.

1/24: Renaissance Dancing, 9 pm, Marvin Center 428. Admission is free. Sponsored by GWU Medieval History Society.

1/26-2/24: Paintings, photographs, drawings and prints done by GW art students in Brittany last summer will be on exhibit, Dimock Gallery, 10 am-5 pm daily.

1/27: Poetry and prose readings, 3:30 pm, Dimock Gallery. Sponsored by Rock Creek.

1/27: PROGRAM BOARD FILM SERIES: "Palm Beach" (7:30 & 10:45 pm) and "It Happened One Night" (9 pm) will be shown in the Marvin Center ballroom. Free admission.

1/28: PROGRAM BOARD FILM SERIES: "Bound For Glory" will be shown at 7:30 & 10:15 pm, Marvin Center ballroom. Free admission.

thru 1/28: "Printing Impact on Man" will be on exhibit in the Main Library. From Seed to Flower: Our First 50 Years, 1821-1871 is on exhibit, Main Library, Room 207, Mon-Fri, 9 am-5 pm.

1/29: Turkish Folkdance Teaching and Party, 4-8 pm, Marvin Center ballroom. Sponsored by the Washington Turkish Student Alliance.

2/16-18, 23-25: DAMES AT SEA will be performed in the Marvin Center theatre, 8 pm. Call 678-6178 for reservations. Sponsored by the University Theatre.

MEETINGS

1/23: The Pre-Medical Society meets, 7 pm, Marvin Center 414. Agenda items include CPR sign-up and yearbook photograph.

1/24: Black People's Union meets, 12 noon & 6 pm, BPU Library. (2 meeting times for your convenience.)

1/24: Sign Language Course organizational meeting, 7 pm, Marvin Center 418. Sponsored by the Association for Students with Handicaps, 678-7553.

1/24: Association for Students with Handicaps meets, 7:30 pm, Marvin Center 418.

1/24: The Latin American Student Organization meets, 8 pm, Marvin Center 407.

1/25: DC PIRG Sun Day Committee meeting, 7:30 pm, Marvin Center 416.

1/25: Commuter Club meets 2-3:30 pm, Marvin Center 416.

1/25: Jewish Students Association meets, 8:30 pm, Marvin Center 407.

1/25: AIESEC holds a new membership meeting with wine and cheese, 8 pm, Bldg. C 108. Students interested in working abroad and making influential business contacts in the DC area are urged to attend.

1/26: Democratic Forum meets to discuss involvement with the Panama Canal Treaty Ratification in the Senate, 8:30 pm, Marvin Center 426.

1/27: Rock Creek holds an organizational meeting 2 pm, Marvin Center 432. Anyone interested in working on the literary magazine should attend.

1/28: GWU Amateur Radio Club meets, 1 pm, 2142 G Street, first floor. Station access procedures, antennas and election of new officers will be discussed.

2/1: Circle K of GW meets, 9 pm, Marvin Center 426.

LECTURES

1/26: The Philosophy Club initiates its "Social Praxis" lecture with Professor Neil Seligman who will speak on *Economics Technology and Justice in a declining Industrial Society*, 3:30 pm, Marvin Center 415.

1/26: The Sociology Department and Women's Studies co-sponsors a lecture on *What Happened in Houston, Texas? The Implication of the National Women's Conference*, 7:30 pm, Marvin Center 404.

2/2: Paul P. Hearn of the United States Geological Survey speaks on the *Geology of the Southern Chilean Shelf—A/V Research Vessel Hecate Cruise 78-3*, 8 pm, Marvin Center 401. Sponsored by the Geology Club.

SPORTS

Women's Athletics:

Basketball

1/24: GW vs. Catholic, away, 6 pm

1/27: GW vs. Salisbury State, away, 7 pm

1/29: GW vs. Manhattanville, home, 1 pm

Swimming

1/24: GW vs. American, away, 4 pm

1/28: GW vs. Gallaudet, home, 10 am

Gymnastics

1/27: GW vs. Frostburg State, Towson State at Frostburg, 7 pm

Squash

1/27: GW vs. Swarthmore, home, 2 pm

1/27: GW vs. Swarthmore, home, 2 pm

Internals

Women's racquetball and squash sign-ups, Smith Center 126

Men's Athletics:

Basketball

1/24: GW vs. Catholic U, away, 8 pm

1/28: GW vs. George Mason, 8 pm

1/28: GW vs. Campbell College, 8 pm

*Each student is entitled to one free ticket for every game. A student must present his or her paper ID to pick up the ticket, then present his or her ticket and picture ID at the door the night of the game. Tickets are available at Smith Center on pickup dates for: (1/26: 1/25-6; 1/28: 1/28-8)

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

1/25: Christian Fellowship at GW meets every Wednesday, 7:30 pm, Marvin Center 428. Open to all for singing, prayer and Bible study.

SOCIALS/COFFEEHOUSES

2/25: Gamma Rho Alpha Sigma Sigma sponsors a party, 6 pm, Marvin Center 413/414.

2/25: Gay Peoples Alliance sponsors a coffeehouse with Reverend James Lokan, coordinator of the Washington/Baltimore chapter of *Lutherans Concerned for Gay People*, who will speak on *ETHICS OF GAY LIFE*, 8-11:30 pm, Marvin Center 406.

The Fellowship Information Center, 678-6217, Building S, 2nd floor has the following:

Fellowships for Graduate Study in Ireland: If you are a citizen of the U.S., of some Irish ancestry, between the ages of 21-28, and will have graduated from one of the following universities by September 1978 (American, GW, Catholic, Georgetown or Trinity), you may be eligible to apply for a Fellowship to do graduate work or dissertation research in Ireland. Contact Andrea Stewart (x8217) for information. Campus deadline is February 15, 12 noon.

1/26: The Young Professionals Forum of The American Society for Public Administration presents Andrew Boesel, Director of the Office of Presidential Management Internships, U.S. Civil Service Commission, who will speak on *THE PRESIDENTIAL MANAGEMENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL ACT MOBILITY PROGRAM*, 12 noon-1:15 pm, Marvin Center 405. Call Rebecca Saltz, 377-4487 for information.

JOBS & CAREERS

The Career Services Office, 678-6495, 2033 G Street, sponsors the following programs: Job Skills, 1/24/78, Marvin Center 413.

9:30 am: Organizing Your Job Search
11:00 am: Resume
1:30 pm: Interviewing
3:00 pm: DC Job Resources

Recruiters visiting campus between 1/24 & 2/3 are seeking students in the following fields: Social Sciences, Engineers, Business, Health Care, Education, Accounting, Journalism. (Sign up at Career Services.)

Recruiters

1/24: Social Security Administration
1/25: Rockwell International
1/26: Booz Allen
1/27: IIT Research Institute
1/27: Montgomery County Public Schools
1/30: Software Design Inc.
1/30: Morrison-Knudsen Saudi Arabia Consortium
1/30: Video Applications Inc.
Summer Government Jobs
Deadline: January 27 to apply to take government summer clerical test. Salaries range from \$152-171/week for clerks; clerk-typists and stenographers. See Career Services for more information.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: GW's resource center for undergraduates with academic problems or questions is now open for the Spring Semester. It is located on the third floor of the Library, rooms 308/307, Mon-Thurs: 10 am-3 pm and Sun-Thurs: 7 pm-10 pm, or call 678-4986.

1/23: AIESEC sponsors a BAKE SALE, 10 am-4 pm, Marvin Center ground floor.

1/27: The Democratic Forum will be assisting the Democratic National Committee at the Capitol Hilton Hotel, 8 am. Call 659-7697 for further information.

1/28-29: The Pre-Medical Society and the American Red Cross sponsors a C.P.R. Course to be given at 10 am-5 pm each day at 2025 E Street, NW. The fee is \$2.00. Call Mike Trahos at 549-3293, 678-7437 or come by the Pre-Medical Society Office, Marvin Center 424B. Deadline is Friday, January 27th.

1/28: Enter now! Contest Categories: Video, radio, film, photography, journalism, advertising and public relations. An informational meeting will be held from 7-8 pm, Studio A, Lisner Auditorium or contact Dr. Thiel, 678-6699. Open to women students only.

SERVE BOOK EXCHANGE: (Money or Unsold Book Return)

1/24: 9:30-11 am, 5-7 pm
1/25: 11 am-1:30 pm, 5-7 pm
1/26: 9:30-11 am, 5-7 pm
1/27: 11 am-1:30 pm, 5-7 pm
(See Marvin Center, 5th floor lounge)

2/6: Adult Reading Improvement Course for students and staff begins at 5:30 pm. Includes rate, vocabulary and comprehension. Covered by tuition benefits. Call 678-6299 for further information.



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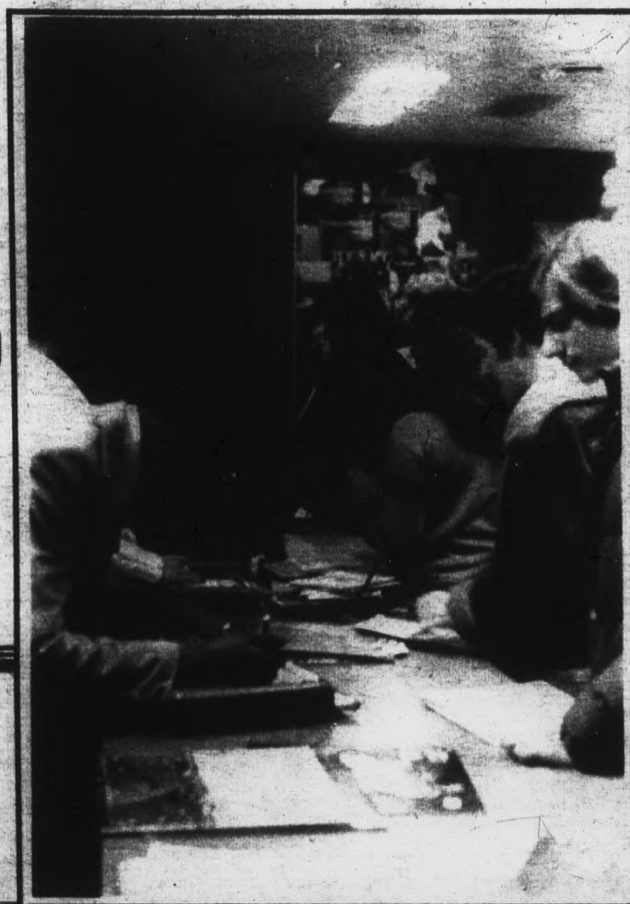
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* Recently interviewed on "60 MINUTES" program.

Wildcats' Press GW, Overcome Samson

by Josh Kaufman
Asst. Sports Editor

VILLANOVA, PA.— Villanova rolled to a fairly easy 90-83 win over Eastern Eight rival GW here yesterday behind Keith Herron's 30 points. His brilliant offensive performance overcame a great effort by the Colonials' Mike Samson.

The Wildcats jumped out to a quick 12-1 lead, then opened it up to 15 before the Buff stopped losing ground. Villanova's fast start was the result of numerous turnovers and an excellent full-court press over the first eight minutes. Shooting 73 per cent from the field, with Reggie Robinson contributing 17 points, the Cats built up a 51-34 halftime lead.

The Colonials had trouble handling Villanova's press, as center Mike Zagardo found it almost impossible to get the ball in to either of the guards, and several times had to go to forward Tom Glenn to get the ball in play. "They did a great job covering the guards," Zagardo said. Glenn turned the ball over several times, as nobody else was open. "Tommy did a good job for a forward," said Zagardo, "but he's not a guard."

Those turnovers, coupled with several travelling calls against GW, allowed the Wildcats to build their lead. When Daryle Charles substituted for Bob Lindsay at guard to help try to break the press, GW started generated more offense. Lindsay was severely hampered by the flu, and saw only limited action.

Most of GW's players felt that it was the early Villanova lead, rather than the fact that they kept the Buff from closing in, that was decisive. "They got the early lead and they were home," said Tyrone Howze. Les Anderson, who played very well even though he was sick, leading GW with 24 points and a game-high 10 rebounds, felt it was more than the travelling calls that hurt GW more than the press. "We played well the second half," he said, "but what can I tell you?"

Every time we play Villanova we get behind early," commented playmaking guard Tom Tate.

Buff Tumble To Defeat

The Colonials gymnastics team opened its season at Maryland yesterday with the Terps defeating the smaller GW squad, 116.5-42.

Beth Gorman and Anita Lejnieks both came through with strong performances for the Buff. Gorman took third in the uneven parallel with 6.15, fourth in the balance beam with 6.25, fifth in the vault with 6.4 and sixth in the floor exercises with 5.2.

Lejnieks captured fourth with 6.25 in the balance beam, fifth with 6.45 in floor exercises and sixth with 5.65 in the vault. Ann Morse, the only other woman on the squad, placed sixth in the uneven parallel.

The University of Pennsylvania was also scheduled to compete in the meet, but pulled out due to the weather.

"I thought we did well," said second year coach Chris Mirabile.



The Colonials' Mike Zagardo, left, goes in for a layup in front of Villanova's Whitney Rigby at Villanova yesterday in GW's 90-83 loss. Tom Glenn, right,



puts a short shot up in front of the Wildcats' Reggie Robinson, far right. Glenn missed this shot and was scoreless for the day.

One thing that most everyone agreed on was the excellent game played by Mike Samson, who had 14 points, seven rebounds, and three assists before fouling out with 7:08 left. Samson "was a bright spot for us," Tate said. Anderson agreed that Samson had a good game, saying, "everyone knows what he can do."

The loss drops the Colonials to 3-3 in the league, 8-5 overall, while Villanova is now a perfect 5-0 in the Eastern Eight.

Colonial Wrestlers Drop Match Despite Winning Six of Eleven

GW's wrestlers lost a close 24-19 match to James Madison University at the Smith Center Saturday afternoon despite winning six of the 11 contests.

The afternoon's only pin came in the 179 pound class, with the Colonials' Bill Houser picking up the pin 1:35 into the second period. Co-captain Rick Halpern, 128, won his bout 6-1. At 144, Rick Ryon scored a shutout, 5-0, while Bill Lee won a high-scoring 160 lb. match.

In the heavyweight contest, the deciding bout, Rich DiPippo was pitted against a much heavier JMU opponent. DiPippo put up a good fight, but lost on

points 8-2, as Madison captured the match.

Co-captain Gary Sprouse suffered what may have been a pulled muscle near his ankle with about 1:30 left in the second period of his fight, and was forced to default.

GW's coach Jim Rota said after the match, "They were not as aggressive as they've been in the past, but none of them gave up when they were down. None of them were pinned, which surprises me." Rota also said that the team has "come a long way; I'm pretty proud of them."

The Colonials' next contest is Jan. 25, when they host Old Dominion University.

"I was very proud of them," she added.

The team's next meet is Friday at 7 p.m. against Frostburg State and Towson State at Frostburg.

Weather

The snowstorm that hit the northeastern portion of the United States had its effect on sports as well as on everything else. Friday's swimming meet at Richmond was postponed until sometime after Feb. 15, according to coach Ed Laso, while the women's swimming meet at home against Mary Washington was also postponed.

The women's basketball game at Lafayette scheduled for Saturday was tentatively rescheduled for Feb. 17, and the men's basketball game at Villanova was played yesterday instead of Saturday as originally scheduled.



A Colonial wrestler in action against James Madison at the Smith Center Saturday. The Buff lost to Madison

24-19, dropping their record to 2-5. Bill Houser picked up the only pin in the match for GW.

photo by Michael Latt